The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1875. NUMBER 330.

LACE GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN REAL LLAMA LACE GARMENTS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Have marked down their entire line, and now offer BLACK LLAMA LACE JACKETS at from $5 to $55; recent prices $10 to $85.

REAL LLAMA LACE POLONAISE, $25 to $60; formerly $60 to $75.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, $4 to $100; lately $12 to $125.

YAK LACE JACKETS, $25 up; recently $50 to $75.

We call special attention to these goods as being genuine and first-class in every particular, and as presenting

INDUCEMENTS

never before offered, the average price being only about one-third their actual value.

TO RENT.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW, ROOM 10.

TO RENT.

Offices to rent in building to be erected at once on Washington-st., between First National Bank and Chas. Gossage & Co. Location A No. 1 in every respect. The main floor will be occupied by Chas. Gossage & Co. None but responsible parties need apply.
JOHN P. OLINGER,
Southeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR RENT IN WINNETKA.

For two years from 1st May last, or longer, a large furnished house, with conservatory filled with flowers, about 6 acres of ground in lawn, flower borders, garden, fruit, shrubbery, barn, &c., all in good order, horses, carriages, and cows included if desired. Rent very low. Apply to C. F. GREY, Hide and Leather Bank.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

To order, of the best fabrics in use. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.

WILSON BROS.,
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE County Treasurer and County Collector, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Office on North Dearborn-st., between Michigan and Illinois-sts.

The annual Tax Sale for State and County Taxes for the year 1874, will commence in a few days, and all persons who have not yet paid, and don't want their property to fall into the hands of the tax-buyer, had better come forward now and settle up before it is too late.
H. B. MILLER, County Collector.

CAUTION.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY respectfully caution the public against unprincipled dealers who [illegible] second-hand and WORN-OUT MACHINES of their make and offer them as "nearly new," or "good as new"; also dealers in SPURIOUS NEEDLES purporting to be of their make. Each genuine Willcox & Gibbs Needle is stamped "Pat. Mar. 19, 1861." All others are worthless imitations and will give trouble in use.
W. & G. S. M. CO.,
200 Wabash-av., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Wislizenus & Slavik (Chicago Cornice Works) is this day dissolved. All parties are hereby notified not to trust Wm. Wislizenus on the firm's account.
Chicago, July 19, 1875. FRANK SLAVIK.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOANS,
At current rates of interest.
JOSIAH H. REED,
9 Nassau-st., New York, represented by
JOHN H. AVERY & CO.
150 LaSalle-st., Chicago. First-class facilities for financial negotiations in London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dry Goods and Grocery Store for Sale, in a thriving town in this State, with established trade and good-paying customers. [illegible] Capital required, $8,000 to $10,000 in payments, or less in case of partnership, if mutually agreeable. Address F, care Tribune office, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

Residence For Sale.

The new and elegant two-story and basement brown stone front Residence, 520 North Dearborn-st., on easy terms. Inquire for terms and keys at next door north.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency, AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE LOST AERONAUTS.

The Subject of Everybody's Conversation.

Points of Interest Regarding the Balloon.

Chances for Life for Its Occupants.

Increased Rewards Offered for Trustworthy Information.

Facts and Calculations from the Signal Service.

Scientific Discussion of the Effect of the Wind.

Conclusion that the Air Ship Could Not Have Reached Land.

What the Effect of a Stroke of Lightning Would Have Been.

A Report that Donaldson Has Been Found Near South Haven, Mich.

Not a Word About Grimwood---The Rumor Questionable in Point of Truth.

THE FATE OF THE BALLOONISTS.

THE LATEST FACTS AND RUMORS.

Moment by moment, minutes lengthen into hours, hours into days, and the days are hurrying rapidly onward to complete the week, and yet no tidings are heard from the missing balloonists. Where they are, dead or alive, is a matter of the merest conjecture. It cannot be said that they are dead until some definite information to that effect is made known. There have been so many hair-breadth escapes and withal so many fatal accidents from balloon ascensions that one hardly knows which side of the case looks most probable. When one reads such escapes as that made by

MR. HADDOCK AND PROF. DE LA MOUNTAIN,

where the aeronauts landed in an immense forest in Canada, and were not heard of for two weeks, it seems hard to refuse Messrs. Donaldson and Grimwood the same chances and hopes of survival that Messrs. Haddock and De la Mountain proved possible, and even probable, under conditions of the atmosphere not at all dissimilar to those on the fatal night, if such it may be called. They were supposed to have been provided with inflated life-preserving vests, and if they were dropped into the lake from no great altitude they might have survived the storm. Possibilities in this direction seemed stretched the farthest possible limit by the recovery of a boy who had floated for fifty hours in the lake supported by a mere board, an account of which was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Here again it may be found impossible by many to give the balloonists up for lost, when such a miraculous occurrence transpires under precisely the same circumstances, the fierce squall included. The aeronauts, if provided with these vests, were infinitely more safe in the water than was this unfortunate boy on his plank. But the chances for any such survival are

INFINITELY SMALL,

and the chances that they are deep in Lake Michigan are as infinitely greater in proportion. The balloon carried 900 pounds of sand, an amount sufficient to give the aeronaut a large control of his balloon, so far as altitude was concerned. The barometer was exceedingly low shortly after the time that the balloon started from the earth, lower, in fact, than it has been for a long time in this city, as is instanced by the United States Signal Office returns. This indicated an unusually heavy atmosphere, under which circumstances the balloon would have risen proportionately higher that if the atmosphere was clear. It has been stated that under these circumstances the balloon would have gathered

HUNDREDS OF POUNDS OF MOISTURE

added to its weight so materially as to seriously impede it. But previous to the occasion the balloon had rested for nearly sixty hours in the open air, besides making one trip. During this time it would and must have gathered about as much moisture as it was possible to carry. About the only additional that could settle upon it was that which would gather on the outer surface already heavily moistened on its inner side. In the event of a rain it might have gathered considerable weight, but certainly not enough to overcome the amount of sand it carried, which could be thrown out at pleasure. Besides all these advantages, there remained the valve-rope, by pulling which a sufficient amount of gas could have been liberated to enable the balloon to reach the earth in a very short time. This last would afford Donaldson very little consolation, however, as his sole object must have been to

GET ABOVE THE STORM,

if he were alive when that approached. If the balloon was caught in the storm, all hope must end for the recovery of the occupants. Though the balloon might have withstood the gale, it was a most attractive object for the lightning to strike in the fierce electric battle of that night. If such is the fate of the aeronauts, it is vain to hope for the recovery of even their bodies. They would never know what had befallen them, and no one else could ever find out.

Their prolonged absence had made sure but two facts,—one is, a dim possibility of life, and the other, a horrible death with naught to toll the passing souls save the wild, restless waves of Michigan.

It is needless to refer to the excitement that prevailed in this city and in other places during the last few days.

There is not a family who does not feel almost as if it were the peril of one of their own number. Their sympathies are all aroused, and every man, woman, and child is on the lookout for something concerning the balloon. For young Mr. Grimwood, the sadness is striking. A morning paper yesterday stated that his parents were in the city. The facts are that the young man's mother is in so exceedingly feeble health that she has not yet been apprised of the loss of her favorite son. The family are at their home in Indiana, and a sadder or more mournful family it would be indeed hard to find.

In connection with the report of Capt. Quavle, of the Presto, having seen a body off Grand Haven, it is necessary to refer back to the

SUICIDE OF D. K. ALBRIGHT.

off the steamer Muskegon, when 20 miles off Grand Haven, on the morning of the 4th of July. He was a large, fleshy man, and it was just about time for his body to come to the surface, and his it possibly is.

THE REWARDS.

Besides the reward of $500 offered by Barnum's manager, Mr. Coup, for the recovery of either of the bodies, outside parties have augmented the sum considerably. The proprietors of the *Evening Journal*, who have taken an unusual interest in the matter on account of their missing employe, yesterday received the following from Mr. King, the aeronaut:

CLEVELAND, O., July 19, 1875.—*To the Chicago Evening Journal*: If your citizens are raising funds to institute search for Prof. Donaldson and his companion, put me down for $100 and draw on me at sight.
SAMUEL A. KING, Aeronaut.

The *Journal* has added $100 to this amount. Mr. King also telegraphed the same paper as follows:

It is my opinion that Donaldson and Grimwood have reached the woods of Michigan, on the lake shore, and that they will follow the coast in their efforts to extricate themselves. Send a tug to cruise along the shore, as it may be the means of saving them from starvation. Spare no means to save the lives of the men, and believe nothing of the stories told of intentional absence for the purpose of creating a sensation.
SAMUEL A. KING, Aeronaut.

The *Journal* also applied for a tug to go out to

SEARCH FOR THE BODIES,

and received in reply the following from Capt. Prindiville:

I have spoken to the Superintendent, Mr. Harmon, and he thinks it would be entirely useless to send a tug to hunt up the bodies on the lake, for she might look around for a month or more without being able to discover them. It is merely by accident that boats in passing discover anything of that kind, for they show but for a very short distance. If he thought there was a chance in a thousand of discovering them, he would willingly send a boat out. Very respectfully,
M. PRINDIVILLE.

Later the *Evening Journal* applied to Admiral Cox, and it is exceedingly probable that the large tug L. B. Johnson will be sent out to skirt along the shore. If neither of the bodies are found, there may be some hope of recovering the remains of the balloon. Unless it was loaded down with sand-bags it would project out of the water enough to carry it slowly before the wind.

The great query regarding the fate of the balloonists still engrosses the Chicago public, and the absence of determinate facts seems to render the anxiety still greater. A visit to the office of the United States

SIGNAL SERVICE

office yesterday afternoon resulted in the obtaining of some facts not hitherto published. Maj. Kauffman stated that the wind on Friday morning at thirty minutes after 12 o'clock, when the gale sprung up, was blowing at the rate of 32 miles an hour. The probabilities for the twenty-four hours beginning at 1 o'clock Thursday morning showed: "For the Lake Region a falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warm and increasingly cloudy weather, and rain areas."

Maj. Kauffman took an observation just before the storm began, and also tested the velocity of the wind when the gale began.

In answer to inquiries, he stated that the wind often blew on Mt. Washington and Pike's Peak at the rate of 40 miles an hour, and 90 miles was the greatest velocity. The speed of a hurricane is 80 and 100 miles an hour. The wind on the lake the night the balloon went up would probably reach

40 MILES AN HOUR,

as it had less resistance than on shore. The indications published on Thursday morning and afternoon, previous to the balloon ascension, should have been examined, and would have been by most aeronauts before a voyage was made. Donaldson, it seems,

TOOK NO NOTICE OF THEM.

From the above observations some deductions have been made. It is variously estimated that Lake Michigan is from 50 to 80 miles wide on the average, and on that basis the calculations following are made: The distance traveled by the balloon, in the event of its continuing a direct flight, would be 96 miles, if a speed of 32 miles an hour was reached, between 4:30 and 7:30 p. m., when darkness came on. The gale came on at 12:30 a. m. Friday morning, and therefore eight hours would have elapsed between the hour of the ascension and that time. In the event of a speed of 10 miles an hour being reached, the balloon would have had

AMPLE TIME

to pass the lake and reach the Michigan shore, in their calculations do not extend to a great altitude. There are no data showing the velocity of the wind at great altitudes, and balloonists, estimates only are depended upon.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO ADAMS, N. Y.,

in 1860, was a remarkable one, and Lake Ontario, was crossed in a terrible gale at a rate of speed calculated at 80 miles an hour.

NO NEWS AT GRAND HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 19.—Deep and general interest is now being manifested in the fate of the reported unfortunate balloonists, and the doubt entertained at first as to their loss is now followed by a feeling that they were indeed lost, as no one believes they could have escaped the squall. Their loss is the principal topic of interest. Although a general lookout in all directions has been kept up and inquiries made of passing vessels, nothing in the way of information concerning the balloonists can be obtained.

A DOUBTFUL REPORT.

DETROIT, July 19.—A special to the *Free Press* from Kalamazoo says that employes on the Kalamazoo & South Haven Railway train this afternoon bring in the report that Prof. Donaldson alighted between South Haven and Saugatuck on Sunday in an exhausted condition, and that medical aid had been sent him from South Haven.

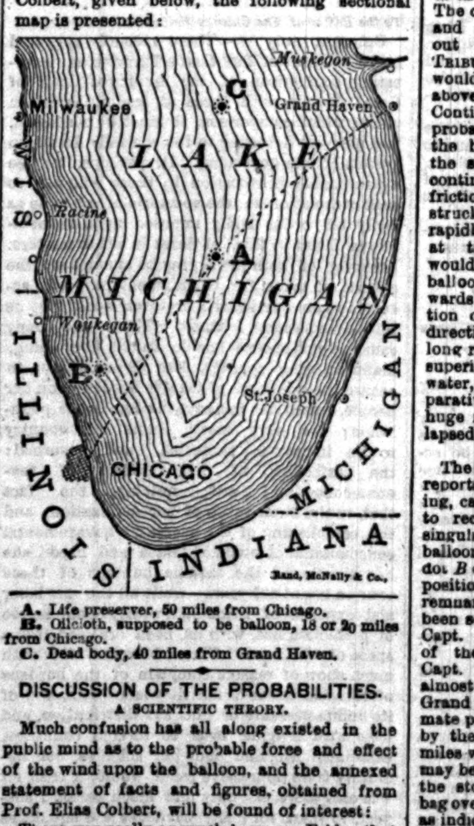
NOTE—The night manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city sent us the following note at 2 o'clock this morning:

We have inquired of the operator at Holland, Mich., the nearest point to the one mentioned in the Press dispatch. He knows nothing regarding the balloon or Donaldson.

ROUTE OF THE BALLOON.

LOWER END OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

In order to illustrate the theories of Prof. Colbert, given below, the following sectional map is presented:



A. Life preserver, 50 miles from Chicago.
B. Oilcloth, supposed to be balloon, 18 or 20 miles from Chicago.
C. Dead body, 40 miles from Grand Haven.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROBABILITIES.

A SCIENTIFIC THEORY.

Much confusion has all along existed in the public mind as to the probable force and effect of the wind upon the balloon, and the annexed statement of facts and figures, obtained from Prof. Elias Colbert, will be found of interest:

There was really as much hope on Friday that the aeronauts had made a successful voyage, as there is now. The circumstances were so strongly against them that there was no reasonable prospect of their return to Chicago. It is well known that balloons have traveled at the rate of 75 miles an hour safely, but that could not have been the case in the present instance, and for the reason that the balloon traveled so slowly that the aeronauts were unable to get across the lake before they were struck by the storm.

HOW FAST IT TRAVELED.

The velocity of the surface wind at Chicago at 4 o'clock was 10 miles per hour towards the northeast. At 9 o'clock it was 12 miles per hour in the same direction; and at 10:15 the velocity was only 8 miles per hour in the same direction. The velocity of the current in which the balloon was moving was greater than either of the above quantities; but it certainly could not have exceeded 15 miles per hour, as stated in THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday. The big telescope at the Dearborn Observatory was pointed upon the moon for nearly two hours during that evening, and the clouds continually moving over her and every now and then hiding her from the view of the observer, were watched with considerable interest without reference to the balloon. The rate of motion at right angles to the observer was calculated to be about 12 miles per hour, and making allowance for the diagonal movement, it would give a maximum of not more than 15 miles per hour. It is well known that the clouds move at the same rate as the volume of air which carries them; and a balloon could do no more. The height of these clouds varied from half a mile to a mile, which would include, therefore, the greatest possible altitude attained by the balloon.

WHICH WAY THE BALLOON WENT.

The direction in which the balloon moved is represented in the accompanying diagram. At the time it started from Chicago the wind was blowing a little to the north of northeast. A comparison of the facts shows that at Milwaukee, during the afternoon and evening, the wind blew steadily from the west at a rate varying from 10 miles early to 5 miles per hour about 10 o'clock, and also that the area of least barometric pressure was northward of Milwaukee and moving eastward. This proves that the direction of the air currents must have changed in the direction indicated by the dotted line in the diagram—that is, that opposite to Racine the course would be nearly northeast, and beyond that place the path would curve more eastward. The distance on that line from Chicago to Grand Haven is fully 110 miles, which, at 15 miles per hour, would require more than seven hours to traverse it.

WHERE IT MET THE STORM.

The storm which struck Chicago about midnight must have been felt in the middle of the lake earlier than with us. It came from the north, or probably from northwest by north, striking Chicago from the northeast, and blowing at the rate of 30 miles per hour. It seems impossible, therefore, that the balloon could have reached the eastern edge of the lake before its path was crossed by the storm, and, if not instantly ripped in pieces, it must have been seized by the blast and thrown back, as it were, upon its former track, moving towards the head of the lake, if not towards its western shore.

THE FIRST DIP INTO THE LAKE.

The statement made by the officers of the Little Guide, which reached Chicago on Saturday, was supposed to be trustworthy, and there would seem to be no good reason to distrust it now—notwithstanding the reports that the balloon was seen from this city about 7 o'clock in the evening at a height of (say) 3,000 feet, and considerably further to the south than Grosse Point. According to their statement the balloon was very near the water, and seems to have been dragging in the water; then to have shot up to a great height, which could only have been caused by the release of a considerable weight from the car, if not the detachment of the car itself from the bag of gas.

WHY IT LOST ITS BUOYANCY.

There is no trouble in understanding the reason why the balloon should have lost its buoyant power so soon after leaving the city, even without the occurrence of an accidental rent, to which a balloon is at all times liable. It had been filled for the ascension of the previous day and left standing for several hours after its return, and then refilled. It is not true, as has been stated, that the gas will decompose into atmospheric air when allowed to stand; but it does gain a mixture of air by standing, by means of the process familiarly known to the medical fraternity as endosmosis and exosmosis. Even if the mouth of the balloon were closed, and the material unbroken, the carburetted hydrogen within would work outwards into the air, and the air from without move in to take its place. The process may be easily illustrated in either gases or liquids by separating two fluids of the same or different densities by a diaphragm of animal tissue or thinly-sliced vegetable matter. That being the case, the gas within the balloon would lose much of its buoyant power, and be the sooner exhausted, by many hours, than if it had set off with a fresh supply of carburetted hydrogen from the mains.

IT COULD NOT REACH LAND.

While there is no doubt that such a fresh supply would have sufficed to carry the balloon over the lake (unless it previously met the storm) and far into the pineries of Michigan, as has been suggested by several, it does not seem likely that the balloon, as it left Chicago, was able to carry the voyagers over that lengthened track; and that fact would seem to have been understood very well by Donaldson when he insisted upon carrying only one companion, instead of throwing out an equal weight of the sand carried as ballast.

EFFECTS OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

The question has several times been asked, What would be the effect if the balloon were struck by lightning; would it set the balloon on fire? If the balloon had been filled only with illuminating gas it could not be combusted by a flash of lightning, because the act of burning requires the combination of two substances, which in this case would be two gases. The balloon, however, being partially filled with atmospheric air, which contains oxygen, intimately mingled mechanically with the carburetted hydrogen, the effect of an electric flash might be to raise the two to such a temperature that portions of the two gases would instantly combine by the process known as combustion, and set the gas and its envelope in a flame. This is only a possibility, but not a remote one by any means. It is well enough to know that such an end to the trip *could* occur during a storm.

THE MOST PROBABLE END

of the excursionists would be, however, this: The car dragging in the water would be filled; and the least expert of the voyagers swept out first, as suggested in last Saturday's TRIBUNE. Released from his weight, the balloon would shoot up into the air again and hover above the water till it encountered the storm. Continuing to lose its buoyant power, it was probably near the lake again at the time it met the blast. High up it might have ridden over the storm in safety, but near the water it was continually beaten down by the blast, as the friction of the water caused the wind which struck the base of the balloon to travel less rapidly than the wind which struck it at the top. The consequence of this would be a continuous rolling over of the balloon from the top downwards, a twisting upwards of the car, a rapid contraction and dilation of the sides of the balloon in different directions, causing a strain which it could not long resist; and even if the frail structure were superior to this, it must ultimately meet the water, when the lowest side, striking the comparatively hard liquid, would burst open with a huge rent and leave the unwieldy monster a collapsed mass of rubbish on the surface.

NEWS FROM THE WRECK.

The accounts brought in by the three vessels, reports of which were published yesterday morning, caused some little confusion in the attempt to reconcile them, though they point with singular unanimity to the conclusion that the balloon was wrecked on Lake Michigan. The dot *B* on the diagram represents the reported position of the pile of cloth, supposed to be the remnants of the balloon, that is reported to have been seen some 18 or 20 miles from Chicago by Capt. Costello. The point *A* is the position of the life-preserver which was seen by Capt. Furlong, 50 miles from Chicago, almost of a direct line between this city and Grand Haven; and the point *C* is the approximate position of the dead body, which was seen by the Captain of the lumber vessel some 40 miles west from Grand Haven. The difficulties may be partially reconciled if we remember that the storm tended to carry the material of the bag over the path which the balloon had traveled, as indicated above by the dotted line. The bag of the balloon, if partially inflated with gas, would present a comparatively large surface above the water, and would be more easily acted upon by the the wind than the other two objects. Hence it would be likely to be driven farther to the southwest than they. Still, its position near Grosse Point, the place where the balloon is reported to have been seen by the two officers of the Little Guide, might indicate that the balloon could scarcely have passed the centre of the lake before being struck by the storm.

CARD FROM MR. STEINER.

DENIAL OF MR. COUP'S CHARGES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 19.—Besides stating that I am no aeronaut, Mr. Coup has accused me of having slandered Barnum and his balloon. The slur on my ability is easily disposed of. I have been an aeronaut for twenty-three years. During the War I was employed by the Government, and I have made

IN ALL THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN ASCENSIONS

in different parts of the country.

Mr. Coup states that it was not true that Mr. Hurd refused to cover Donaldson's basket with canvas. I reply that he did so, in my presence, and in the presence of several others.

Donaldson has always been a friend of mine, and I have nothing to say against him. He was

A GOOD AERONAUT.

He received his first instructions in aeronautics from me, and made his first ascension at Reading, Pa., in a balloon of my manufacture.

Everything said against the balloon is attributed to me. I have really said very little about it. What I did say was that it was not fit to make ascensions with

OVER THE LAKE,

and I adhere to that statement. If the balloon had been much stronger, or if it had been covered with canvas, it might not have saved their lives. I don't think any balloon ever constructed would have withstood the gale of Thursday night.

The balloon was made of cotton. Mr. Coup says that material is stronger than silk, which is

SIMPLY ABSURD.

Mr. Hurd stated that I hung around the Hippodrome, and that they did not propose to show me any courtesy because I was jealous. I did not hang around the Hippodrome, nor did I ask any courtesies; I am not in the habit of asking favors from Barnum or his hirelings. I was on the ground simply at Donaldson's invitation, and at no other time.

With respect to Donaldson's daring, I simply present the following: He once made

A PAPER BALLOON

and ascended in it,—a thing which was never before attempted in this country. Four years ago, in Chicago, he made an ascension, and when at a height of 4,000 feet performed on a trapeze-bar. Mr. Coup said he had made the largest number of ascensions of any aeronaut. That is not correct. Mr. Wise stands at the

TOP OF THE LIST.

Mr. Sam King and Mr. James Allen have made more ascensions, and I stand next to Mr. Wise. I have made more trips along the lakes, and crossed them oftener, than any other living man. I am perfectly familiar with the treachery of Lake Michigan, and for that reason advised Donaldson to take every precaution for the prevention of an accident. And for this the Hippodrome people call me hard names and throw dirt on my character. I have said enough, however, to show the unreasonableness of their strictures.

JOHN H. STEINER.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE ST. LOUIS SUITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—In the United States District Court this morning, several of the parties indicted for alleged connection with the so-called whisky ring were arraigned for the purpose of pleading. Gen. John McDonald, late Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and Col. John A. Joyce, ex-Revenue Agent, waived formal arraignment and pleaded not guilty. Their bail was fixed at $5,000 each, to be given to-morrow.

The following rectifiers, distillers, and maltsters were also arraigned: Richard W. Ufrieк, three indictments, pleaded not guilty, and was held on his personal recognizance for $1,000 in each case; Marquard Foster, Dietrich & West, and William Huncke, same plea, and each entered into a personal recognizance of $5,000; Louis Kellerman, same plea, held on personal recognizance of $1,000; Barrett H. Engelke and John L. Bernecuer, same plea, and each gave personal recognizance of $5,000.

An interesting question arose this morning as to whether the accused parties were entitled to know who were the witnesses against them. Judge Krum, of counsel for the defense, insisted that parties indicted by the Grand Jury were of right entitled to know, and that the names of such witnesses should be indorsed on the back of the indictment. They had a right to know at the outset the names of witnesses upon whose testimony the indictments were found. United States Attorney Dyer explained the policy of his course in the matter. He knew of no imperative rule or law which required the indorsement of the names of witness on the indictment, and, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he had refrained from doing so. Judge Trout held in effect that before going to trial the attorneys were compelled to give the proper names of the witnesses on whose evidence the indictment had been found. The defendant, if he pleads not guilty, has a right to the names of the witnesses. Mr. Noble, also of counsel, took occasion to animadvert severely upon the newspapers for publishing sensational stories of the proceedings of the Grand Jury, and thereby doing great injustice to the defendant. Alleged conversations in the Grand Jury room had been published, and he was of the opinion that the Court ought to prohibit such things. The Judge said he had no authority over newspapers, but that the jurymen, Marshal, and officers of the Court were responsible for violating the rules in this respect, and that, upon a proper presentation of complaints against the parties he would punish them in accordance with the law. The Whisky-Ring excitement still continues unabated, and many rumors concerning the actual or prospective indictment of other parties by the Grand Jury are rife, but all of them are unreliable, and can be traced to no definite source. The Grand Jury are still at work on the Whisky ring business, and will remain in session a number of days.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—A system of checks designed to meet the methods of fraud lately discovered through the whisky exposures have at last been perfected and put in operation in the office of Internal Revenue. A force of fifteen or eighteen clerks is daily engaged in entering and recording every package which leaves any distillery in the United States. The records are made up from entries made by Storekeepers upon what are known as withdrawal papers. As fast as any packages are dumped the numbers are checked off from the duping papers against the numbers already entered in the records here, and this improvement will invariably show every case of duplication. To insure the success of this method every Collector is required to send monthly a transcript of the books of all distillers, rectifiers, and wholesale dealers, thus making it possible to trace every package of liquor from distiller to consumer. These transcripts are then compared with the original records here, and, if the liquor is found circulating in the country after the date of this dumping, it is thus exposed as fraudulent. All of these transcripts are then compared one with another for the purpose of detecting false entries. These checks, taken in conjunction with the new style of rectifying stamps, make it impossible to send out larger packages under stamps than the stubs indicate, and prevent the reusing of stamps, since such return and reissue will at once appear as a duplication on the records here.

AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The assessments of distilleries for crooked whisky found in May last have been received from Washington, and aggregate over $27,000. All bank accounts of distillers, so far as they can be traced, have been attached on behalf of the Government. All distillers first seized have been seized three times in all—first for frauds in distilling illicit whisky, and afterwards for separate assessments of the same. The property seized will hardly begin to satisfy the claims of the Government against the distillers.

FINANCIAL.

INSOLVENCY DENIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—The reports of the failure of the St. Paul Lumber Company are contradicted by Mr. Knight, the President, who admits that the Company has been embarrassed, but asserts that it has weathered the storm and anticipates no further trouble.

FAILURE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 19.—Thomas Jenkins, ship-builder, has become insolvent.

SHORT-HORNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—Cassius M. Niccolls sold on Saturday the following thoroughbred short-horn cows to Gen. Meredith, of Indiana: Third Mazurka, $2,000; Julia 3d, for $1,000; Martha Muscaloon, for $1,000; and a young heifer for $500.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 19.—John Addicken, a large property-owner and brewer of Decorah, died yesterday from the effects of a broken leg. Mr. Addicken is estimated to be worth $75,000, and was a prominent citizen of Winneshiek County.

THE COUNCIL.

Exhibition of Saloon Smartness and Beer-Garden Cunning.

Conspiracy of Certain Aldermen to Prevent a Quorum.

They Hope by This Means to Prevent the Confirmation of a City Marshal.

The Name of George L. Dunlap Sent in by the Mayor for That Office.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Defied in His Attempts to Bring in the Absentees.

But After the Adjournment They Come in of Their Own Accord.

The Purpose of the Demonstration Is to Help Mike Hickey Get the Place.

A most extraordinary meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. Excitement had run high during the day relative to the alleged appointment of George L. Dunlap as City Marshal by the Mayor. It appears that the head of the City Government did not choose to take some of the Aldermen, who have been hitherto his supporters, into his counsels. Besides, it is stated, that the Mayor

DID NOT FULFILL

certain pledges made to his supporters in the Council when the vote on the 1872 charter was canvassed. It was then understood that Jake Rehm was to step down and out of the Police Superintendency, and that his footprints were to be filled by Michael C. Hickey, the present Deputy Superintendent. The friends of the latter discovered, it is alleged, that the Mayor was not going to

STAND BY HIS BARGAIN,

so the aggrieved Aldermen resolved to get even with Mr. Colvin by failing to put in an appearance, thus preventing a quorum of the Council, and compelling the subject of Mr. Dunlap's nomination to go over until a combination sufficiently strong to defeat his confirmation could be organized. The tactics were simple, but complete.

Ald. Dixon took the chair at 7:45 o'clock. The roll was called, and the following Aldermen wer found in their places: Messrs. Coey, Stone of the Fourth, Clarke of the Fifth, Ready, Cullerton, Woodman, Heath, Waterman, McDonald, Campbell, Cleveland, Eckhardt, Lengacher, Schaffner, Dickinson, and Jonas.

The Chair stated that there was no quorum present.

Ald. Campbell said that several of the Aldermen were lounging outside the building. He hoped they would be

COMPELLED TO ATTEND

to their duty. Therefore he moved that a committee of three be appointed to hunt up the absentees and bring them into the Chamber.

The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed Ald. Campbell, Cullerton, and Woodman as such committee.

The Committee proceeded on their voyage of discovery, and, after a brief absence, returned and handed in the following report:

Your Committee, appointed to procure the attendance of the absent Aldermen, would respectfully report that they found upon the sidewalk in front of the City-Hall, and between the Hall and Clark street, the following Aldermen: Fitzgerald, Stout, Mahr, Lynch, McClory, Warren, Sweeney, Bailey, O'Brien, Gunderson, Ryan, and Murphy, to all of whom your Committee communicated the order of the Council. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ald. Schaffner expressed himself

DISGUSTED

with such a line of policy, and hoped that the Council would maintain its dignity. He did not see anything to do but adjourn for the present.

Ald. Waterman hoped there would be no adjournment. The Council had some business to transact.

Ald. White hoped that the Council would

STAND ITS GROUND

and defeat the policy of the bolting Aldermen.

At this point one of the Aldermen left the Chamber in a hurry.

Ald. Campbell moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms close the doors, which was carried.

By this time an immense crowd had congregated in the rear of the hall, and appeared to enjoy the proceedings as heartily as if they were at a "varieties."

Ald. White made a long speech denunciatory of the absent Aldermen. He hoped the Chair would instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring them in

DEAD OR ALIVE.

[Laughter.]

The Chair said that he had no bloodthirsty motives, but would entertain a motion instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the absent Aldermen.

Ald. Campbell moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to

BRING IN THE ABSENTEES,

and that, if he himself was not sufficient to enforce the order, he should call in some men to assist him in the performance of his duty.

The Chair—Do I understand the Alderman to mean

POLICE OFFICERS?

Ald. Campbell—No, sir. I mean citizens. He has a right to call upon them.

The Chair—I'll put the motion as the Alderman has made it, but my understanding is the other way.

Ald. White—I think the President is thinking of the old charter. [Laughter.]

The Chair—I won't be tenacious. I'll put the motion.

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

The Sergeant-at-Arms went out into the night, and, after being fifteen minutes absent, returned to say that he

COULD NOT FIND

any Aldermen, and consequently could not enforce the order.

Ald. Schaffner said it was most singular that the officer could find no Aldermen. They were scattered around the alley-ways and out in the streets. The only thing to do was to call in

THE AID OF THE POLICE,

which, he thought, they could do under the new charter.

Here several of the bolting Aldermen, posted under the windows of the Chamber, gave vent to

IRONICAL APPLAUSE,

which drowned the voice of the speaker.

Ald. Campbell moved that Capt. Buckley and a squad of policemen be sent for to enforce the rule.

Several Aldermen sprang to their feet at once and made a variety of motions.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to hunt up a quorum once more. He soon returned to say that nobody would

RECOGNIZE HIS AUTHORITY,

and three policemen whom he had met refused to aid him.

Ald. White said that this conduct was horrible in the extreme. He knew the Aldermen staid away because they did not want to confirm the nomination of his friend, George Dunlap, which was now in the hands of the City Clerk.

Ald. Campbell thought it would be to the credit of the Council to refuse to be cajoled in that kind of a way. He thought they should stay in that room and fight it out, if it took all summer. He was not afraid to face the music of the nomination. If ever he felt afraid to do his duty, he would certainly resign.

Ald. White—I move that the resignation of the gentleman be accepted. [Laughter.]

Ald. Campbell said he was not prepared for so rash a step just yet.

Ald. White hoped that the Council would not adjourn until they had settled the question before them up or down. They ought to vote on the nomination, or refer it to the appropriate Committee. It was scandalous to

SHIRK THEIR DUTY

in such a manner. Certain men were going in opposition to the Executive. One of the Aldermen had spoken of the nomination of Mr. Dunlap in words not exactly plain to his mind. If anybody opposed Mr. Dunlap in that Council, he hoped it would be done manfully, without disguise. If there was nothing meant but opposition "to Our Honor His Mayor," he thought it very foolish.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be dispatched after

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,

Judge Dickey, who would advise the Council as to the best mode of procedure under the circumstances.

Ald. White thought that every intelligent man could read the charter of 1872 for himself, without the aid of Judge Dickey.

Several other motions were made and swept away in confusion. The Chair did his best to preserve order, and finally, after much idle talk and loose skirmishing, mixed with innumerable amendments, a motion to adjourn until Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, moved by Ald. White, was put and prevailed.

When the Council adjourned, most of the

ABSENTEES RUSHED IN

and had a lively talk with those who stood their ground. The whole matter appeared to be considerably mixed, and very much dissatisfaction appeared to prevail.

The following is the communication of the Mayor, nominating George L. Dunlap to the office of City Marshal:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 1.—*To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 2 of Art. 6, of "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," adopted by the City of Chicago April 23, 1875, I hereby appoint George L. Dunlap as City Marshal of the City of Chicago, and respectfully ask the concurrence of your honorable body on such appointment. Respectfully,
H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

The prospects of a rousing fight Wednesday evening are very promising, not to say brilliant.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 19.—Yesterday Willis Little, aged 17 years, son of John Little, Esq., a well-known farmer of Long Grove, was drowned in the Wapsie. A coal miner named George Pinkerton, living along Kickapoo Creek, was drowned yesterday. Pinkerton and some others were out sailing, when a sudden squall upset the boat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—A 12-year-old son of P. Eagen, a Fort street saloon-keeper, was drowned yesterday while bathing near the railroad bridge. It is rumored that he was pushed into deep water in fun by the boys with him, and, being unable to swim, was swept away by the current. The body was not recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, July 19.—A 6-year-old son of Leon Woods, a saloon-keeper at Bay City, while playing on the dock near his father's place yesterday fell into the river and was drowned. He was not missed until late at night, but this morning his hat, found floating in the slip, told the story, and the body was soon recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 19.—The body of Frank Dean, drowned in Bear Lake, June 27, was recovered this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, July 19.—At Lansing, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, Henry Raenish, a lad 12 years old, was drowned while bathing in the Mississippi.

HOLDEN, Mo., July 19.—James Guyan and Mrs. Sloan, while attempting to cross Rush Creek, 4 miles from here, late on Saturday night, were thrown out of their buggy by striking a ledge of rocks and drowned. The bodies were found the next morning.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, July 19.—Edmund W. Phelps, an employe in W. Selz & Co.'s shoe factory at the Penitentiary, died yesterday of lockjaw. He carelessly placed his hand under a sole leather knife, over a month ago, and lost a part of two fingers and a thumb. The wounds had partially healed, and the deceased thought himself able to go to work some two weeks since, when the lockjaw set in. His funeral was attended by his fellow-workmen and Mt. Joliet Lodge of A. F. and A. M. this afternoon.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, July 19.—Morris McCarty, a man who gained some notoriety in this city about one year ago by being arrested at the instance of a washerwoman for the theft of $20,000, was accidentally killed this forenoon. He was engaged in building an underpinning beneath a frame tenement-house belonging to the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, when the building slipped from its props, catching his body in some manner, and mangling it horribly.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—A 12-year-old boy, son of the late Capt. O. Simonds, was Saturday afternoon riding in a row-boat carrying a loaded shot-gun, when the gun was discharged accidentally, and the charge lodged in his left hand and arm. He will probably lose his arm.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says a young lady named Miss Ida Huff was struck by lightning and instantly killed yesterday afternoon at the door of her father's house in Mercer County, Ky. She had just stepped to the door to watch the gathering of the storm.

FELL FROM A WAGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 19.—George Leonhardt, 6 years of age, son of Charles Leonhardt, of this city, fell from a wagon this morning and cracked his skull. It is thought he will recover.

CUT IN TWO.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Joseph Deputy, a switchman on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, was run over by a train this afternoon and cut in two.

THE CROPS.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., July 19.—The cutting of barley and wheat will commence in earnest this week, and the crops will be exceedingly heavy and abundant. A large amount of rain has fallen during the season, and the grasshoppers have done no injury. The yield of wheat will be fully 25 bushels to the acre, or about 7,000,000 of bushels in the Territory. This will be over 150 bushels to each inhabitant. The oats and corn crops are also large, and promise finely, as well as potatoes and other vegetables.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 19.—The recent heavy rain and hail storms throughout Northern Indiana are reported as having seriously injured the crops in many places. Wheat, hay, and corn have especially suffered.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 19.—The oat crop in Kankakee County is damaged one half by the late storms. On some low lands they lay a foot under water.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 19.—Harvest commenced to-day. The crops are the best ever raised in this part of the country. Weather favorable.

A GAS VEIN.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The *Enquirer's* Portsmouth, O., special says parties at Sciotoville, 6 miles from that city, struck a vein of gas to-day at a depth of 1,035 feet. The gas has been burning all day to the height of 15 feet, and it is thought enough can be obtained from the well to supply the City of Portsmouth.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19.—The dedication of the German M. E. Church took place yesterday. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Evanston, preached a sermon of great power. Four thousand dollars in cash was contributed by those present.

THE INDIANS.

The Sioux Commissioners at Red-Cloud Agency.

Negotiations Obstructed by the Firing of Soldiers upon a Party of Young Braves.

Two Killed and Three Wounded—The Indian Version of the Affair.

How a Brother of One of the Slain Warriors Had His Grief Assuaged.

Preliminary Meeting of the Commission to Investigate Prof. Marsh's Charges.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, July 12.—The negotiations for the purchase of the Black Hills are again obstructed and delayed, this time by a

MOST UNFORTUNATE TRAGEDY.

Spotted Tail came over from his home, about 45 miles distant, attended by all the leading Brules; and the preparations for the council of the Commissioners with the united Sioux nation were in progress with every indication of success. Last evening, a report reached this Agency that a company of soldiers had fired into a party of young men made up about equally from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's people; that two had been killed and three wounded; and that a still larger number who had been in the fracas had not since been seen. The wildest excitement prevailed among the masses of Indians who had gathered here at the feasts; and Spotted Tail, the head man of the Sioux nation, sent word that there could be no council until these murders should be explained.

The secret agents of the Commissioners, sent into the dense crowds of Indians, brought very little comfort in their reports as they returned. One circumstance appeared, in the judgment of all of them, to indicate

A THREATENING DANGER:

One of the men who had been fired on, and whose fate was still unknown, was a brother of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, the hereditary Chief of the Ogallallas. We saw hundreds of dashing braves cavorting about the prairie in squadrons of 40 or 60; and finally they all rallied around the young Chief, who rode in their midst. They were mounted on the spry little Indian ponies common to all the tribes, and all well-armed,—generally with Winchester sixteen-shooting rifles. Perhaps it would not be quite fair to say that they are better armed than the troops; for, although the needle-gun that the soldiers carry only shoots once without reloading, a cartridge is very easily put in at the breech, and the gun seldom gets out of order. Gen. Bradly, commanding at Fort Laramie, lately told me that he thought the needle-gun, with which the soldiers are armed, the best army-gun in the world. But there can be no doubt that the Sioux could furnish ten fighting men, on an hour's notice, to every soldier now in the Indian country. The wise men of the tribes have been to Washington, and know they would be overpowered finally; and right there is the one cause that prevents a general outbreak at this time. The Sioux are intelligent, and do not want to enter upon a war that would be hopeless. But there are hundreds of young men who consider the counselors old women, and would gladly welcome

A LITTLE BLOOD-LETTING

on this Black Hills question.

This morning the atmosphere was more calm, and a general rejoicing was caused about 9 o'clock by the return of the brother of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses and some of his companions, who had escaped uninjured. They say that a party of 199 young men had been made up from the people at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, in about equal proportion, to go on a horse-stealing expedition against the Poncas. They had enjoyed a little fight, stolen some horses, and were on their return, when they suddenly came upon 40 soldiers camped at the crossing of Little White River, 132 miles east of Spotted Tail Agency. The interpreter with the soldiers called out to the Indians, and asked if they had a paper. They answered that they had a pass, but that it was in the hands of one of their men who had not yet come up. The interpreter said the soldiers would shoot all the Indians found away from their reservations without a pass. The Indians then commenced to run towards a piece of timber. The soldiers fired, killed two, and wounded three. They afterwards apologized; said that, if the Indians really had not interfered with white men, they had made a mistake; and gave them horses to ride home. It should be remembered that this is

THE INDIAN VERSION

of the affair. They say that they explained to the soldiers that they were Agency Indians; that they did not want any trouble with white men; and that they did not return their fire, although their 199 fighting men could easily have whipped the 40 soldiers, only they did not wish to displease the Great Father.

This morning Setting Bull came in with his Winchester rifle, presented to him by the President "for bravery and true friendship." He came on business. He said he was going to bring the miners out of the Black Hills, and he wanted Dr. Saville to lend him a horse to ride. The Doctor told him that he had no horse that he could spare; and one of the Commissioners pleaded with Mr. Bull that he should be patient, and the soldiers would bring the miners out. He did not say whether he would wait or not.

TALL LANCE,

a brother of one of the men that were killed, called here this afternoon. According to Indian custom, he had given away all his clothing, his tent, his horses, and all he had in the world, except a part of a coarse black blanket that was thrown loosely around his shoulders. After sitting a long time in silence, he gave us a sketch of his biography; how, in early youth, he had learned that the Poncas and Omahas were the enemies of his tribe; that they had armed; that he had gone down to try them, and, though he had succeeded in getting some of their horses, he had been wounded eight times. Then he had been told by wise men that he should abandon the war-path, and he listened; the wise men told him to be the friend of the white men, and he listened. Lately he had stood in the presence of the Great Father, and he heard great white Chiefs say that they meant to deal kindly and justly with the Indians, and he believed them. Now, though the heaven and the earth seemed to come together on him, his heart was not bad, and, if his father

WOULD GIVE HIM SIX BEEVES,

so that his children would not be hungry while they cried, he thought they would feel better.

The father, Dr. Saville, told him he might have the cattle. Then he saw a fine blanket that he thought might heal his own lacerated affections. Dr. Saville gave him that also, and he walked off, stepping very high with his long, black, naked legs.

Later in the day, Red Cloud, Red Dog, and Spotted Tail called for a social visit. Red Dog wanted Dr. Saville to give him a blanket. He was asked what he wanted of it. Spotted Tail answered: "He will get a blanket from you; then he will want a horse from me to put under it." Whereupon Red Dog was laughed at, and changed the subject.

We are to have some attempts at a Council to-morrow, but the indications are not promising.

H. S.

THE MARSH CHARGES.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Special Commission appointed to investigate Prof. Marsh's charges in relation to the Indian frauds met this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Commission consists of Messrs. Faulkner, Member of Congress from West Virginia; Harris, Member of Congress from Massachusetts; Fletcher, Member of Congress and at one time Governor of the State of Missouri. The meeting was strictly private, but was organized by electing Gov. Fletcher Chairman. Prof. Marsh and Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith appeared before the body, accompanied by Gen. Fisk, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. Marsh presented his charges in pamphlet form, which have already been printed. The investigation will take place at Red Cloud Agency. The Commission will meet again to-morrow morning, and endeavor to settle on a plan of conducting the investigation.

ADVICES FROM THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The following dispatches were received at the Indian Bureau this morning from the Rev. S. D. Hinman, of the Special Sioux Commission:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, July 15.—We met the Brules and Ogallallas in Council to-day. They desire a general Council to be held at Shadron Creek, midway between Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies, Sept. 1, and positively refuse to go to the Missouri River. They will aid in bringing in the Northern Sioux and Cheyennes. We have assented to the place and time designated by them, subject to your approval.

CAMP ON THE SHADRON, July 19.—The young Chief Afraid of His Horses, with fifty of his best men, have gone to bring in the Northern Sioux. Red Dog and others are accompanying us to the Missouri to influence the Indians there.

KANSAS.

Hardships of Tie-Cutters—Arrest of Horse-Thieves and Buffalo-Hunters.

Proposed Introduction into the State of Alfalfa Grass.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 17.—A small party of

TIE-CUTTERS

recently came up from the Indian Territory, where they have been engaged for several months, in the very heart of Territorial woodlands, getting out ties for one of our north-and-south lines of railway. The story of their trials and tribulations is indeed sombre. Small contracts or jobs are taken, not directly from the railroad company, but from extensive operators who have secured almost exclusive control of the business. The price paid per tie is 30 cents, but from this sum several deductions are to be made. Five cents goes to the owner of the land, and 5 cents to the Government. Then, in course of inspection, contractors never fail to "cull" or throw out a large proportion at the cutters' expense. Supplies and provisions are obtainable only from contractors' agents, and at their own prices. The physical "wear and tear" is very great; and, all things considered, there can be little doubt but that the dismal stories told are true, and the whole business one to be let alone until a radical reformation is made by companies and contractors.

From private sources, I learn that, a few days ago,

FOUR HORSE-THIEVES AND SIX BUFFALO-HUNTERS

were brought into Wichita from the Indian Territory, where they had been captured by Deputy United States Marshal Williams. The four thieves are named, respectively, Deitrich, Jones, Taylor, and D. Campbell, generally known as Prairie-Dog Dave, or the Phantom of Adobe-Walls. Campbell is a character of the rarest type, and his companions are border celebrities. They were captured about 50 miles from the Cheyenne Agency, and had, when taken, about twenty head of horses belonging to White Beard, a Caddo Chief. The buffalo-hunters were taken while in the midst of a chase, by a party of soldiers and Cheyennes. United States District-Attorney Peck has begun prosecution, and the whole ten culprits will doubtless be convicted.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of this city seems to be a sort of ministerial recruiting ground for the Baptist denomination. Within the past four years there have been four pastoral changes of much general interest. The Rev. F. M. Ellis, now of Chicago, was parted with very reluctantly. In his stead came the Rev. Dr. Reed, who, after a successful pastorate, received a call from Brooklyn, N. Y., whither he went. Here the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of Boston Tabernacle and Kansas political notoriety, began his second ministry, only to take up his departure, first to Leavenworth, thence to San Francisco, where he now presides over a $5,000 congregation. Finally came the Rev. Dr. Warder, from Missouri, remaining scarcely a year, having just responded to a call from Louisville, Ky. Either this church does not "hold" well, or its selections are too good to keep,—doubtless the latter, for the gentlemen mentioned are all of unusual ability, as the character of their calls would indicate.

THE STATE SENTINEL,

temperance organ, edited by D. C. Beach, has been removed from Leavenworth to this city, where it will hereafter be published.

THE REV. FATHER CUNNINGHAM,

of Lawrence, has received the appointment of Vicar-General for the Diocese of Kansas.

Leading agricultural writers of Kansas are making considerable effort to set before our farming population the desirability of introducing, from California or elsewhere,

ALFALFA GRASS,—

a variety at present unknown to the State, but one believed to be especially congenial to our soil and climate. And I may here remark, with all propriety, that the grass question is one of immeasurable interest to Kansas farmers. It requires but slight observation to teach the most ignorant that in our capability for all kinds of stock-raising is to be found a proportionate source of our future wealth and prosperity. Now, so long as the calamities of drought, grasshoppers, and other unlooked-for agencies are able to deprive us of "pastures green" in summer and sufficient hay in winter, just so long must stock-raising in Kansas prove, at best, a very venturesome business. One thing I believe is settled, viz.: that some sort of grass, different from any now common, is an absolute necessity in Kansas. And it is this very fact which leads to the effort before spoken of in behalf of Alfalfa.

This grass belongs to the botanical order *Leguminosæ*, in common with our several varieties of clover. It is a native of Southern Asia, but may now be found in many parts of the world. On this continent it grows almost exclusively on the Pacific slope, and there principally in South America. The Hon. C. A. Logan, of the United States Legation to Chili, writing from Santiago to a paper of this State, describes quite minutely the peculiarities of Alfalfa as observed by himself through means of considerable South American travel. He speaks of its wonderful tenacity of life, exhibited under all conditions of heat and cold, of the fine flavor which South Americans believe it imparts to beef, and of its peculiar qualifications for a struggle with drought. "No divining rod or witch's stick ever sought water with more avidity than the Alfalfa root," and then is mentioned the circumstance of his having seen roots 15 feet in length, thickly matted, and with close standing foliage above. He says, further, that "In Chili, cattle may be turned upon a field of Alfalfa until they have eaten it as bare as a rock in mid-ocean, when, if they be withdrawn, and water let on, one may sit down and almost see the grass grow." Alfalfa is perfectly suited to Kansas soil,—objecting, as it does, to nothing but clay and such like deposits. Seed in South America and California is procurable at from 3 to 20 cents per pound, according to quality and exemption from foreign material. Much of the California seed is well nigh worthless, on account of the large percentage of weed-seeds with which it is mixed through carelessness in saving.

Several agricultural gentlemen in this vicinity have procured seed and put it down. The result of their several experiments will be noted with interest; but, whatever that result for the present may be, little doubt can be entertained of the final introduction and adoption of Alfalfa. Meantime, let the fact be understood that what is good for Kansas is equally good for other Western States, and agricultural papers and stock-journals will do well to give the matter a thorough discussion.

As a brief continuation of grass news, I may mention the fact that, in several localities where grasshoppers did most damage,

A NEW SWARD

has appeared, heavy in growth, and in quality almost as rich as blue grass. The most probable of many theories respecting its origin is that of seed brought hither by migratory grasshoppers. What the nature and nativity of this grass may be, does not yet appear.

A French Tragedy.

A curious trial has just been brought to a conclusion in the Manche. The facts of the case may be thus summarized: Henri and Alfred Bastien, twins, loved the same lady, an actress, who, one regrets to see, was married. One evening Henri rushed from the house of Mme. Quiriny, holding his hands on his chest, and, entering a chemist's shop, he said: "Bandage me quickly. I am dead." The police went to the house of Louise Quiriny, and found her stretched on the floor in hysterics, also a knife streaming with blood. Alfred Bastien was accused of being the murderer, and Louise Quiriny of having incited him to the deed. It appeared that the twins were always quarreling, and were jealous about Louise Quiriny, and that Alfred often beat Henri. Alfred declared that he was not in the house when the crime was committed, and the woman swore that Henri committed suicide in a fit of remorse for having struck her. Both prisoners were acquitted, though few people stab themselves and then start off for the apothecary.

CAPE MAY.

The Noted Summer-Resort on the Jersey Coast.

A Prosperous Season Expected—The Recent Regatta, and the One Projected for Next Year.

Visitors of Prominence—Sublimity of the Ocean-View—The Joys of Bathing in the Surf.

A Triangular Contest, in Which Cape May Defeated Long Branch and Atlantic City.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 17.—The season is fully inaugurated here, and a week hence it will be at its height. Here, as at other resorts, it is somewhat backward, yet it will evidently be prosperous.

THE OCEAN-REGATTA,

which has just ended, brought many people, and it has been estimated that at least 10,000 people were here at one time. The regatta, by the way, was only a partial success, owing to unpropitious weather. The regatta-programme embraced three distinct races,—one on Monday, one on Tuesday, and one on Wednesday, of this week. The two latter did not take place, as a calm prevailed. The first, however, was sailed, and a brilliant race it was. The course of 40 miles was sailed by the Madeleine, the winning schooner, in 3:43:13; and by the Vindex, the winning sloop, in 4:07:52. It is said that the time has been excelled but once before in this country. Next year, during the Centennial, an interesting series of races will occur here. The regatta will be an interesting one, open to yachts from any foreign nation, as well as to American vessels. Prizes to the value of $20,000 will be put up.

Among the recent visitors here were: President Grant; Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Senator West, of Louisiana; ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey; Gen. Babcock, ex-Secretary of the Navy; and Admiral Smith, U. S. N.

Cape May, in consequence of its proximity to Philadelphia, necessarily derives its chief support from that city. It must not be supposed, however, that Cape May is solely patronized by the Quaker City. More Baltimoreans spend the summer here than at any other watering-place. Before the late War, this place was the favorite resort of the wealthy Southerners. That event interfered materially with the patronage from that source. Each year, however, witnesses

A GRADUAL RETURN

to an ante-War state of affairs. As Southern prosperity expands (not by inflation, however), and as the resources of the South become richer, Southern travel increases; consequently 1875 finds three or four times as many Marylanders, Virginians, and all Southerners in general, at Cape May, as were here five years ago. Each returning year also increases the number of Western people who visit here, until to-day you find men here from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and all portions of the West.

Seniority is undoubtedly an advantage in various affairs of our social economy; whether such is the case in respect to summer-resorts, I shall not assume the liberty to assert. But, supposing this to be no exception to the general rule, Cape May has a decided superiority over the majority of her competitors. The natives hardly pretend that Noah, in the antediluvian era, was wont to immerse his patriarchal form in the briny waters which lave the shores of this place. Nor do they declare that Moses ever donned a red-flannel bathing-robe, and sportively plunged into the tossing billows or floated his body in the rolling surges at this resort. It is true that they do mysteriously insinuate that

"OLD BILL ALLEN,"

the Ohio veteran, who was born before either Noah or Moses, did tarry here awhile when on his pilgrimage from the mountains of the East to the prairies of the West. By the way, the query occurs to me: How was it that the ancient patriarch was not overwhelmed by the historic deluge? He may have sneaked up the gang-plank of the Ark during the night, and stowed himself away in some obscure corner. The most probable solution of the enigma, however, is as follows: Being so prodigiously inflated with gas, he must necessarily have floated for "forty days and forty nights," surviving the storm and flood. I may err. I only conjecture. Possibly next October's wave may prove more efficacious, and ingulf him. But I am digressing.

Although, I repeat, the natives do not claim as great age for this place as that it was visited by the Biblical worthies, nevertheless they do emphatically affirm that Cape May was established long before all rival summer-resorts, with one or two exceptions. To strengthen their assumptions by logical evidence, they triumphantly refer the inquirer to history. It is here ascertained that one Cornelius May (after whom the place was named), a redoubtable old mariner, on one of his voyages, a century or so ago, discovered this tract of land; and, being favorably impressed with the location, fertility of the soil, etc., he thereupon planted an incipient colony, which subsequently generated into a popular watering-place. Whether Washington patronized the place in summer, I am unable to ascertain. Upon this point history is provokingly silent, and I cannot find his name on the hotel registers. The "oldest inhabitant" I would consult, but he died recently from the excessive use of "Jersey lightning," at the age of 117.

Were it not that

THE OCEAN

is so extensive, and almost boundless, visible daily to so many thousands, and that Niagara Falls are comparatively so small and local, seen by so few, the former would be a grander, more pleasing, and more stupendous spectacle than the latter. To those who live on or near the sea-coast, the ocean is no wonderful affair,—rather matter-of-fact and monotonous, indeed. But, to one who has ever lived in the interior, the first look at the ocean amazes and dumbfounds him. There are many such constantly arriving here, principally young people, who behold for the first time the Atlantic. That they stand spell-bound, it is not to be wondered at. The rolling, and tossing, and breaking, and dashing of the billows; the limitless expanse of water; the loud, incessant murmuring of the surges, as they break upon the shore,—render the scene sublimely grand to the novice.

Since the creation of the world,

BATHING

has been indulged in. As a purifier and invigorator, it has no equal. Until Adam had partaken of the forbidden fruit, he had no need to bathe; he was clean. After, however, he doubtless took an occasional wash. That Pharoah went into bathe, Biblical history informs us. That it was not voluntary, we may surmise. That the entire world took an immense bath some years ago excepting Noah, Ham, Shem, and Japheth, the same source is authority. That that bath was not voluntary, we may also imagine. That Naaman "went down into the Jordan," we also ascertain in Holy Writ. That the Pool of Siloam was a noted watering-place, we likewise find in Sacred History. That men in all ages and stages of the world have disported in the aqueous element, we well know. Bathing, therefore, I am aware, is no novel thing. I am well aware, also, that it is no new subject of which to write. I am not deterred, however, from mentioning the bathing at Cape May. In many advantages this place

EXCELS PRE-EMINENTLY IN BATHING.

For its magnificent villas is Newport noted. For its springs is Saratoga famous. For its Falls is Niagara renowned. For its horse-races is Long Branch notorious. For its bathing is Cape May famed. With Baden-Baden, of Germany, and Brighton, of England, Cape May may be said to rank in respect to the excellence of the bathing. The beach gradually slopes downward, and is as firm and level as a floor. Not only is the bathing pleasant, but eminently safe. No life-lines are required, and drowning accidents seldom occur. Between the hours of 11 and 1, in the middle of the day, thousands of visitors, old and young, rich and poor, sedate and gay, plunge, and dash, and float, and dive, and swim, in the tossing surges. The ocean is one living mass of human beings. Bald-headed old men, grave and stiff, are ruthlessly tumbled over, and perhaps hurled headlong into the midst of a circle of blushing female bathers. Hither and thither, upwar and down, to and fro, here and there, the struggling crowd is tossed. Shrieks, and screams, and laughter, combine to lead one to think that his Satanic Majesty, accompanied by his retinue of imps, is waging a battle with Neptune for the mastery of the ocean.

THE PECULIAR GARB

in which the bathers are clothed renders the scene more grotesque and picturesque. The dress consists almost invariably of a hideous-looking flannel-suit, blue, red, or gray, or perhaps composed of several colors, rivaling Joe's historic coat. It is almost impossible to distinguish a friend or relative in the surging crowd. All look alike,—handsome and ugly. Your mother-in-law would pass you unrecognized, intentionally, perhaps, though. Many winsome damsels do not bathe, inasmuch as an ocean-plunge plays havoc with rouge and all cosmetics and pomades.

Cape May unquestionably surpasses the majority of her rivals on the Atlantic coast in the

SUPERIORITY OF HER LOCATION,

with its concomitant benefits. Situated at the extreme southern terminus of New Jersey, on a narrow peninsula, the city is almost entirely surrounded by water. The Atlantic Ocean laves her shores upon the one side, while the waters of Delaware Bay wash the beach upon the other. In consequence of being so situated, with water upon the east, south, and west, a cool and refreshing sea-breeze almost continually prevails. At night the wind is generally from the west. Elsewhere, this west wind is a land-breeze, warm and oppressive; and, during the hours when one desires to tenderly repose in the soothing embrace of Somnus and Morpheus, he restlessly tosses on his couch, vainly endeavoring to woo "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," which persistently refuses to "knit up the ravel'd sleeve of care," and which some cursed fatality has out-Macbethed Macbeth in murdering. At Cape May I find it otherwise. Be the wind east, south, or west, it is ever a cool, delightful sea-breeze. Apropos of the subject, I am reminded of an amusing contest that has recently been waging between the citizens respectively of Cape May, Long Branch, and Atlantic City,—the three prominent New Jersey summer-resorts,—as to the relative merits of each place in reference to the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere. Various arguments and theories were advanced by each party, endeavoring to prove the superiority of their own city, and the inferiority of their rivals. To modify and modernize an old adage, "When Jerseyman meets Jerseyman, then comes the tug of war." It was an exciting

TRIANGULAR, TRIPARTITE FIGHT.

The battle was waged desperately, with changing evidences of success, when three Cape May physicians, by a novel coup d'etat, virtually ended the contest. They communicated with "Old Probs," asking for the official meteorological statistics from the Government stations at each of the three places, during last summer. The Signal Office at Washington responded with the following tabulated report:

	Cape May.	*Atlantic City.*	*Long Branch.*
Mean daily humidity, July....	88.3	85.7	78.4
Mean daily humidity, August..	78.8	79.0	77.4
Mean daily humidity, Sept.....	78.9	83.0	80.0
July, August, and September..	82.0	82.6	78.6
Mean daily temperature, July..	69.2	70.3	71.4
Mean daily temperature, Aug..	68.8	69.5	69.9
Mean daily temperature, Sept..	68.6	67.8	67.5
Mean daily temperature, 3 mos.	68.9	69.2	69.6

It is needless to say that Long Branch and Atlantic City have abandoned the controversy.

AXXE.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Appeals for the Sufferers.

NEW YORK, July 15.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* I have just received the accompanying circulars from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I inclose it with the prayer that you will bring it to the notice of your readers. Some of them may, perhaps, after perusing it, feel disposed to assist in relieving the victims of this, the latest of the many scourges that have visited France during the few years past. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for the kindly and generous sentiments that the calamity referred to in the Minister's circular has evoked from the American press, and remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

A. L. DE LA FOREST,
Consul-General.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, VERSAILLES, June 29, 1875.—SIR: The disaster which has just stricken several of the Southern Departments constitutes a truly national calamity. The very considerable number of victims of an almost unexampled inundation, the great distress of thousands of unfortunate beings deprived suddenly of home, shelter, and food, the serious consequences of the material disasters, the many homes broken up, and so many accumulated ruins, have awakened universal and painful sympathy. France, faithful to her traditions of generosity, and answering the appeal of her Government, is already in the field, multiplying the sacrifices which so lamentable a situation makes necessary.

The Marshal, President of the Republic, immediately repaired to the afflicted district for the purpose of giving such relief and consolation as was in his power. The Assembly, by a unanimous vote, has just secured the resources necessary for reaching the first and most urgent necessities. A committee has been formed under the auspices of Mme. la Marechale de MacMahon, with a view to centralize all subscriptions. Private and individual charity has come to the support of this movement, and offerings are coming in on all sides.

I have no doubt that the French citizens residing abroad will deem it an honor to unite their efforts with our own, in order to repair as completely as possible these disasters, the extent of which has not yet been measured, and that they will at once and earnestly seize this occasion of again manifesting those sentiments of affection which bind them to the mother country.

In order to facilitate them in so doing, I beg that you will open in your office a subscription in favor of the victims of the inundations, and that you will inform all your fellow-citizens who are established in your city that their contributions may be handed to you.

You will be kind enough to address the amount that you may thus receive to me, and to add to such remittance the list of the donors, whose names will be inserted in the columns of the *Official Journal*, with a statement of the sums so subscribed.

Receive the assurance of my high consideration.

DECAZES.

ANOTHER AIR-SHIP.

A Baltimorean Who Intends to Cross the Atlantic in Fifty Hours.

Baltimore American.

Mr. W. F. Schroeder, an enthusiastic young German, has just obtained from the United States letters patent for his invention of a balloon, by which, as is claimed by the sanguine inventor, a voyage from New York to London can be accomplished in fifty hours. Mr. Schroeder has gained the valuable assistance of a capitalist in the person of Mr. George W. Gail, of the firm of Gail & Ax, who is to furnish the necessary means for the construction of the floating air-vessel. It is stated that Postmaster Gen. Jewell has expressed himself gratified at this new invention, and that Baron Von Schloezer, the German Ambassador, has taken with him to Europe drawings and plans of the balloon, which are to be submitted, as is stated, to the German Government.

The vessel is to be constructed in the form of a life-boat 60 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 12 feet high. The frame is to consist of wire and steel, and will be covered with strong waterproof linen. This vessel is to be carried by, and to be connected with, a balloon of linen, which will hold 70,000 cubic feet of gas. In the vessel will be an engine of twelve-horse power, which will set in motion the wings or sails on each side of the vessel. The propellers will be constructed on the same principle as windmills. The machine can be so placed that both propellers can be made to work in one direction, or one may pull and the other push. Upon the ascension of the balloon the propeller in front is placed in motion; after being at the height desired, the screws are set to work, and the vessel follows the direction given it by the pilot. The vessel is likewise provided with two blades, which move simultaneously, but turn in opposite directions. A gas machine will be attached to the balloon to supply the necessary gas during the voyage. In case of a leak in the balloon other smaller balloons, filled with gas, will be always on hand, and when placed in the larger one will serve to stop the leakage. The contract for the construction of the balloon has already been given out, and the work is to completed Aug. 5.

Mr. Schroeder expects to be able to make a voyage in this balloon from Baltimore to New York in one and a half hours, when the wind is favorable. The voyage by the balloon from New York to London is to be made in fifty hours. Mr. Schroeder states that if he is intrusted with the carrying of postal matter to Europe he can complete the route from New York to Hamburg, Paris, Lisbon, and Washington in the space of six days. The whole vessel will weight 2,800 pounds, and it is thought that in addition to the carriage of postal matter, fourteen passengers can be transported in it.

BUENA VISTA STONE.

A Scientific Chapter on This Much-Talked-of Building Commodity.

Chemical Tests Result in the Discovery of the Presence of Petroleum.

A Sample Furnished by the Quarryman Is Ignited and Burns Rapidly.

The Material Makes a Still Worse Showing under the Frost Test.

CHEMICAL TESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—An unofficial test was made to-day by nine Government chemists to ascertain whether petroleum is present in the Buena Vista stone. The sample taken was furnished by Mueller. A few fragments of the stone were chipped from the block and placed in a glass syphon-tube. The stone was then melted, the syphon-tube being heated nearly red hot. The first indication of the presence of petroleum in the stone was perceptible at the aperture of the tube. In a few seconds a volume of smoke began to escape from the stone, passing up the tube, and in a few moments afterwards the oil in

THE STONE CAUGHT FIRE

and rapidly burned. This burning continued for a short time, and left behind in the residuum calcined stone a very perceptible trace of petroleum oil. The amount of stone used for this experiment was no more than could have been placed when powdered in a small teaspoon, yet the quantity of oil was very observable. This test was not official, but it very closely resembles in its results an official test which has been reported to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Supervising Architect has recently received information from the quarrymen at Mueller's quarry that in the layer of bituminous shale which immediately covers the upper layers of the stone in the Buena Vista quarry, the shale will yield

ELEVEN GALLONS OF PETROLEUM TO THE TON.

There have been altogether four official reports of chemists as to the Buena Vista stone. These reports have been made by Drs. Gall and Mew, formerly of the Smithsonian, and by Prof. Silliman, Jr. The report by Dr. Gall and the first report by Dr. Mew were made at the instance of Mullett, at the time the original contract for the Buena Vista stone was let. The report of Mew, which was adverse to the stone, represented that it contained petroleum, and

HAD NOT SUFFICIENT COHESIVE POWER

to resist the necessary pressure. Mew was then a junior chemist, and his report was not adopted. The report of Dr. Gall, who was senior chemist, was favorable to the stone, and was adopted by Mullett. The tests of these two chemists were made with the same three specimens. The two reports which have been made since the recent investigation began have been made by Mew and by Silliman, Jr. Their details are not known, but the following is believed to be a brief outline of

ONE OF THE FROST TESTS:

In order to ascertain the effect which frost will produce upon a given piece of stone, a sample cube is suspended by threads in a saturated solution of soda at a temperature of from 140° to 150°, Fahrenheit. The stone remains hanging in the solution for about one hour. The absorptive capacity of the Buena Vista stone is much less than that of ordinary sandstone. Some of these will take up one-seventh of their own weight, but the Buena Vista stone will absorb but one-thirty-fifth of its weight. The Buena Vista stone consequently should suffer much less from the action of the frost than the other stone. After the stone has remained for an hour in this solution it is taken out and allowed to drip until all of the moisture of the outside is removed. It is so left for about twenty-four hours. It is then placed for about three-quarters of an hour in a

COLD SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF SODA.

It is then removed, and the action of the soda awaited. In the official frost test which was made there appeared on the fifth day a bulging, or blister on each of the faces of the cubes. Scales commenced immediately to drop off, showing an extensive disintegration of the component elements of the stone. On the succeeding day another blister made its appearance, and other blisters were subsequently developed. This process continued until the test conclusively showed that the stone, as left by the chemical process, is entirely unfit for use. The chemist, however, admits that this test was a much severer one than any one to which the building stone could ordinarily be subjected in the regular course of Nature. The cube which was tested was selected by Mueller himself, and was of the very finest quality. Its appearance after this test conclusively showed to the most superficial observer that the stone is ruined for any purposes of building. It

YIELDED EVERYWHERE TO PRESSURE,

and the entire cube could be destroyed by scaling it off with the fingers. The stone resembled sawdust compacted with some glutinous substance. Its resisting and cohesive power was entirely gone. These two tests, which were from the best of specimens, and carefully made, seem to have conclusively shown what the Government Commission claimed to be fact, that the stone could not resist the tests of frost, and that it is strongly impregnated with petroleum.

DEBT AND TAXES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 17.—There recently appeared in the columns of THE DAILY TRIBUNE an interesting comparison of the municipal debts of Great Britain with those of leading American cities; which comparison, it must be confessed, was not very flattering to the specially American system of city-governing. It, perhaps, may be a pardonable provocation in those who pay to seek consolation in the spectacle of a people as badly off or as badly imposed upon as themselves, if not in this, at least in other matters. A survey of both the aggregate amount and the nature of taxes for Government purposes assessed upon our British brethren would give us this consolation, I think. There are many causes which should enable an old, flourishing, manufacturing country, like Great Britain, to secure the minimum of taxable burden upon her people,—such, for instance, as her dense population; the very small limits of country to be improved, protected, and governed; the perfection of her system of revenue-collecting; and, notably, the fact that, in the building-up of her civilization, and the establishing of the necessary governmental concomitants of civilized tastes and needs, she has distributed the taxable burdens of these over an era of 800 years; while all the vast labor and expense of reaching a nearly equal degree of perfection has, with us, been crowded into a space of 100 years. Those, however, who, with much show of reason, complain of the burdens of taxation under which they labor here, and of its undue pressure or unequal distribution, and look with longing eyes to foreign countries, especially England and her colonies, for immunity from oppressive taxes, would, if their lot was cast there, not only find much cause, I suspect, to yearn for many privileges and equalities eminently American, thus lost to them, but would discover that, in going abroad, they had, in matters of taxation, only fared worse, paying more for a less value in return.

The rate of Government taxation in Great Britain is at present equal to to the sum of $11 upon each man, woman, and child, in the Kingdom. Taking those of her colonies to which we look naturally for the most prosperity, and, in consequence, the most freedom from burdens so unpopular as Government imposts, we find the rate of taxation upon each soul forming their population as follows: Queensland, $20.05 per head; New Zealand, $17.21; Western Australia, $15.64; New South Wales, $12.33; Victoria, $11.23; South Australia, $10.50; and Tasmania, $10.38. These figures, referring to the British colonies, do not include taxes assessed and paid by the populace for railways and other public works undertaken by the Government, which would greatly swell the aggregate above enumerated.

In the matter of Government debt, it might be expected that our country, through our Territorial and Indian obligations, our gigantic and protracted civil war, to which we owe nearly all our debt, and annual payments on account of which, such as pensions and unsettled war claims, make a very large gap in our yearly revenues; as well as the era of inflated expenditures which has followed, would show an enormously greater aggregate than those pos[illegible]perous British colonies, which, beginning their existence so recently with a clear balance-sheet, have been so tenderly wet-nursed by their mother nation since. Yet the rate of Government indebtedness, which, in Great Britain, is $123 per head of the population, is, in New Zealand, $205 per head; in Queensland, $165; in New South Wales, $98.75; in Victoria, $78.75; in Tasmania, $71.32; and in South Australia, $55.

If I had time and space it would not be difficult to show that these boasted colonies of Great Britain bristle with such home-imposts upon almost every conceivable article of necessary consumption as would, even by our patient, tax-ridden people, be thought intolerable; as, for instance, taken hap-hazard from a long list of articles taxed: "Milk, 4 cents per pint," and "Boots and shoes, 52 cents per pair." Imagine a home-duty like this reaching to all we make and all we consume, as against our emaciated list (though we hope to see it much more shadowy soon) of home-imposts: spirits, tobacco, check-stamps, etc. Would there not be such a howl against taxation of necessaries, and oppression of the masses, as would make our governing classes humbly give attention?

There is one stultifying principle of Government in these colonies of Great Britain, which, from the grandly-favorable experience of their mother-country to guide them, it is difficult to account for. This is the system which they have adopted, and still tenaciously cling to, of levying import duties as a means of protection to home industries. The strangest thing about this monstrous system of taxation is one which we also find among ourselves,—its popularity among the masses, the "democracy," as against the wiser views of the intelligent and thinking classes. Thus, all the efforts of the Governments of these colonies looking towards Free Trade have been met be strenuous opposition from a majority of the ruled. There is, nevertheless, a species of dissatisfaction working which promises to become very formidable, and do much to aid those who see the fallacy and injustice of the Protective system; this is the demand from those industries now unprotected by import-duties for such protection, based on the logical assumption that, if it is beneficial to protect one industry by levying import-duties, it must be right to benefit all in the same manner. From this we have the equitable, though in no sense rational result, of everybody being taxed for the benefit of everybody else; otherwise, the Protectionist creed in all its consistency, the outcome being, nobody benefited, and the whole commerce and industries of the people by this lamentable fallacy injured and destroyed. We certainly have, as a nation, lived through the worst of this miserable doctrine; these British colonies seem only to be entering upon it, and thus they testify, not only to their independence of the rule of the mother-country, but also their contempt of the most wise and beneficial lesson in the political economy of Great Britain.

CHERRY JAMES.

EGYPT.

The Paris & Danville Railroad Opens the Door.

Lawrence County Will Soon Be Chicago's Neighbor.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., July 19.—In Saturday's TRIBUNE attention was called to the

LARGE AND WEALTHY DISTRICT

of Southern Illinois which has just been made tributary to Chicago. The advantages from this new connection can hardly be overestimated. To-day, it gives Chicago unbroken rail-communication with Robinson, the county-seat of Crawford County, distant 208 miles; and, by the 1st of September, the extension will be completed to Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, 21 miles farther south. All this is being accomplished by, and at the expense of, the people of Southern Illinois themselves, in their corporate capacity of the Paris & Danville Railroad Company. It has thus far been a quiet and modest work,—the people of Chicago having been scarcely advised of its progress in any stage.

The extent and importance of this new line may be comprehended from the following statement of facts: The Paris & Danville Railroad was projected, and is being built, as an extension of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad to Cairo, which it will accomplish by tapping the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad at Mt. Carmel, Ill. The distance from Chicago to Cairo by the Illinois Central is 365 miles; by the new line, it will be 381, a difference of only 16 miles. As stated above, the Paris & Danville, by the 1st of September, will be operated to Lawrenceville. The construction-corps is hard at work on the last 10 miles, while the iron necessary for the track is now at Marshall. Col. J. C. Short is now in Europe, negotiating the sale of immense coal-lands which the Company holds in Vermillion County, for the purpose of raising money enough to complete the remaining 20 miles between Lawrenceville and Mt. Carmel. It is to be hoped he will be successful, for there is no railroad project in which Chicago is, or ought to be, so much interested

ADVANTAGES OF COMPETING LINES.

To say nothing of the natural advantages Chicago would derive from a competing line to Cairo, there would be the immense field for local business arising in the Counties of Edgar, Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, Wabash, Edwards, White, Saline, Johnson, and Pulaski, and trenching on the territory of Vermillion, Gallatin, Williamson, Pope, and Massac,—Mt. Carmel, Carmi, Harrisburg, and Vienna being the important towns, though it should be remembered that these people in Southern Illinois were never given to town-building. They are mainly descended from Southerners, and are accustomed to buy a year's supply of everything at one time; hence, local dealers—those who make up the bulk of the population of towns in Northern and Central Illinois—are very scarce in Southern Illinois. I have known Louisville "drummers" to travel by horse and buggy through Egypt, visiting farmers at their homes, and, when they would close their trip, they would have heavier and more profitable orders than any "drummer" would obtain in the same length of time from visiting large towns and cities.

ST. LOUIS VS. CHICAGO.

By two or three cross-roads, however, and the Ohio River, a large share of the trade of Southern Illinois has gone to St. Louis. There is not another section of the State that offers more real advantages to Chicago than this one under consideration. As an agricultural section, it stands in the front rank; and, in cattle, horses, and hogs, it is far in advance of any district in the Northwest. With these completed railroad lines, Chicago naturally becomes the entrepot, not only of the towns and counties through which these new lines run, but as well for large districts which are tapped by east-and-west roads crossing them. South of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, at Danville, are the Illinois & Indiana Central, crossing at Chrisman; the Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Illinois Midland, crossing at Paris; the Vandalia Line, crossing at Marshal; and the Ohio & Mississippi, crossing at Lawrenceville. To all the people living between the Paris & Danville and the Illinois Central there is a healthy competition offered.

ENTER AND POSSESS THE LAND.

The outlook, then, from this new direction, is extremely encouraging; and it only remains for the business-men of Chicago to take early measures for availing themselves of the advantages to flow from a closer connection, and enter and possess the land. Agents and solicitors ought to be sent among these people at once, so that they may know what their great commercial metropolis can and will do for them. As stated in a former letter, Nature has been most prodigal in her favors to the husbandman this season. Such crops never were known before. Let a closer bond of union be established with these fortunate, liberal, and conservative people, and Chicago will gain much that she is justly entitled to.

XXX.

A New Amusement for Boys.

The boys of New Albany, Ind., have a novel amusement, which beats "coasting" out of sight. It is called a mud-slide, and the local paper describes it as follows: "A mud-slide—the boys have another name for the arrangement—is made by tramping out a hollow on the sloping river bank, and then by means of water carried from the river in the hats of the boys, making the slide soft and as 'smooth as glass,' care being taken to remove any substance that would be liable to render sitting in the slide at all uncomfortable. After the slide is completed the boys procure an old skiff or canoe, and laboriously pull the vessel to the top of the slide, where they fill it with boys from stem to stern, and, giving it a push, slide into the water with the velocity of a bullet shot from a gun. Another amusement is for a string of boys to sit down in the slide and glide smoothly to the river, closely following one another. This latter plan has its disadvantages, however."

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, consumption, glandular disease, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ringworm, salt rheum, erysipelas, acne, black spots, worms in the flesh, tumors, cancers in the womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, loss of sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure,—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July [illegible]

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, $1 per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the [illegible] publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. [illegible]

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly affecting disease, which the physicians all said was a prostatic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—[illegible] years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homœopathic, but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago read a notice in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

List of What They Managed to Squander Yesterday.

The Normal School Got in for $20,000 to Begin, and the "Organs of the Board" Arranged for $7,488.

Then a Namesake of the President Secured $5 a Day.

And a Friend of the Board Dipped Out $1,140, Making a Total for One Day of Over $30,000.

But They Arranged to Mortgage the County for $150,000.

The Board of County Commissioners held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Burdick in the chair. Commissioners Clough, Conly, Carroll, Holden, Jones, Johnson, Lonergan, Herting, Busse, Russell, McCaffrey, and Schmidt were in attendance.

BIDS REFERRED.

Several bids for the construction of a boiler-room, painting and glazing, and plastering for additions to the new Insane-Asylum were read and referred to the joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities, with instructions to report at next meeting.

The Committee on Finance, in conjunction with the County Treasurer, recommended the sale of

COOK COUNTY FIRE BONDS

as follows: To the Corn Exchange National Bank, $25,000 at 103 50-100 and accrued interest; to the same, $20,000 at 103 40-100 and accrued interest; to W. H. Turner, $105,000 at 103¾. The report was approved.

A report was presented by the Committee on Education in reference to the erection of the proposed

STUDENTS' HALL,

or boarding-house, together with dormitories, at the Normal School at Englewood. The Committee recommended the passage of a resolution providing for the construction of said additions, the cost not to exceed $20,000.

Commissioner Busse was opposed to the voting away of such a sum of money for the purpose specified. He thought it unnecessary.

Commissioner Guenther thought that the Normal School had already cost the county enough, and was likely to keep costing more. They were paying $1,600

FOR EACH TEACHER.

He thought it would be much better to bestow the money on the education of the children at the Poor-House. He would go in for sending some of the County House children to the Normal School if the resolution passed.

Commissioner Carroll denounced the Normal School as being

"A POLITICAL DEN."

Commissioner Holden thought that such an expression was uncalled for. The Normal School was a most useful institution.

Commissioner Crawford spoke at some length in favor of the resolution. He was supported by Commissioners Clough and Johnson.

The report of the Committee was finally adopted by a vote of 11 yeas to 4 nays.

Mr. H. H. Hansen was elected

ARCHITECT

of the new addition. His remuneration was fixed at 3 per cent on the $20,000 appropriated.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported several propositions for covering the steam-pipes in the County Jail Building. The report recommended that the job be awarded to Chalsam, Spence & Co., at $1,140. Adopted.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE HOSPITAL.

A report was presented by the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Hospitals, which recommended the appointment of a fit and proper person to superintend the construction of the new Hospital building, and that the compensation of such officer be fixed at the sum of $5 per day. The report was adopted, and Mr. F. H. Burdick was elected Superintendent.

THE PRINTING STEAL.

Commissioner Clough moved that the vote whereby the Board had designated the *Courier* and the *Union* as official organs of the county be reconsidered.

Commissioner Holden thought that the motion could not be entertained, as the vote was by ballot, and the matter was, therefore, finally settled.

After some discussion, Commissioner Jones seconded the motion.

THE SIZE OF THE GRAB.

Mr. R. J. Percy, of the *Courier*, was asked how much the printing of the proceedings for last week cost, and he said $72, which was larger than the average, as there were five and a half columns of proceedings. This would not often occur, he thought.

The motion was put and the Board

REFUSED TO RECONSIDER

by the following vote:

Yeas—Busse, Clough, Guenther, Jones, Burdick—5.

Nays—Carroll, Conly, Crawford, Herting, Holden, Johnson, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Russell, and Schmidt—10.

On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the Judiciary Committee, in conjunction with the County Attorney, were instructed to insert in the contract

A LIMITATION

thereof to Jan. 1, 1876. This was unanimously carried.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved to reconsider the motion by which $2,000 was voted to the Illinois

HUMANE SOCIETY.

He believed that the affair was used for the purpose of giving livings to persons who pretended philanthropy.

Commissioner Clough moved to lay the motion of Commissioner McCaffrey on the table. Lost,—yeas, 6; nays, 9.

The previous question was put and carried by the same vote.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report at next meeting, and that the matter be made the special order for next Monday afternoon.

Commissioner Lonergan moved to postpone the matter indefinitely, which prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Busse, Carroll, Conly, Guenther, Herting, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Schmidt—8.

Nays—Clough, Crawford, Holden, Johnson, Jones, Russell, Burdick—7.

On motion of Commissioner McCaffrey, the Board took a recess until Thursday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITALS.

The series of organ recitals by Mr. H. C. Eddy, at the First Congregational Church, on Saturday afternoons, are rapidly drawing to a close, but two more remaining to be given, we believe. The ninth was given on Saturday last to an audience composed almost exclusively of musicians, which is the best compliment Mr. Eddy could desire. The numbers were selected with his usual excellent judgment, and embraced the Mendelssohn Sonata in F No. 1; the larghetto movement from Mozart's Quintette, op. 108; Bach's always welcome "St. Ann's" Fugue; the majestic Hallelujah Chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives"; a transcription of the familiar old tune, "Greenville," by Mr. Eddy; and the Merkel Sonata in D minor, op. 30. The latter number was the principal feature of the concert, being for four hands and double pedal. An organ duet is a rarity here—in fact, we believe it is the first time one was ever played in Chicago. Mr. Eddy in the performance of this number was assisted by Miss Carrie Kingman, the organist of Trinity Methodist Church, who sustained her part with such remarkable success and technical correctness (although the sonata is extremely difficult, especially in its pedal effects, and requires close sympathy between the two players) as to show that Mr. Eddy was very judicious in the selection of his assistant. The vocal numbers, Raff's beautiful "Serenade," Gounod's "Ave Maria," and Schubert's "Suleika" were sung by Mrs. Stacey in a very effective manner, although the close and damp, almost foggy, atmosphere of the church was a severe obstacle for any singer to contend with. She sung all of her numbers, however, with fine feeling and taste, although the weather affected her voice somewhat. Another pleasant feature of the concert was Mr. Eddy's playing of the "Greenville variations," which were specially noticeable, as it is the first time we have heard any of Mr. Eddy's own writing. Although the familiar old psalmody tune furnishes a very slender theme, Mr. Eddy has worked it up in very fine style, especially in the finale, which tests the mechanical resources of the organ as well as the skill of the player to a remarkable degree. The success which Mr. Eddy has displayed in this transcription only leads us, however, to hope that he will soon give us a specimen of his quality in something larger and more dignified.

THE UNITY CHURCH CONCERT.

The second of the Unity Church organ concerts was given on Sunday afternoon to a very large audience. The organists were Messrs. Creswold (who, by the way, rumor says, will have permanent charge of the organ), Eddy, and Knopfel. The vocalists were the excellent choir of the Second Presbyterian Church, who sang Millard's Te-Deum in B, Mendelssohn's "Wood Minstrels," and Abt's "In Heavenly Love Abiding,"—the two latter unaccompanied, in which line of music they specially excel. The other numbers were sung by Miss Cary in her own unapproachable manner. The concert will long be remembered by a little episode which occurred. It was probably the first time Miss Cary has ever completely broken down. Her third number, Mendelssohn's beautiful aria, "O Rest in the Lord," was encored, and, in reply, she came forward and commenced to sing "Sweet Home." She had only finished the first line, however, when her feelings overcame her so that she was compelled to stop and take her seat, where she indulged in a good, hearty, old-fashioned fit of crying, getting over it, however, in time to appear in the "Angel Trio," although with a very red and swollen face. Not even the thoughts of the prospective Russian kopecks and perquisites could make compensation for the thought that this was her last appearance before leaving "Sweet Home" for that far-off El Dorado, which is the dream of all artists.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Robert McWade, who for the past six years has been engaged in the hopeless task of gaining a reputation in the enactment of a part already matured and made famous by an artist whose genius was transcendent, has returned again to his early line of business, and repeats parts in which he appeared before with interest to the public and credit to himself. The drama in which he played last evening was the somewhat misty Irish piece entitled "Rory O'More," the title-role naturally falling to his share. Mr. McWade has an unusually good dialect and a true sense of humor which enabled him to make the part interesting to his audience. Some of the humor of the piece is good, while not a little of it is gauzy and laborious, but a generally good impression was made. The support was fair in the main, and the performance satisfactory. The farce, a burlesque of "Richard III.," by Mr. McWade, ended the evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" entered upon its third week last evening to a house almost as large as on the opening night. Every seat was occupied, and camp-chairs could not be obtained. The brilliant success of this remarkable play is a standing refutation of the charge that Chicago cannot appreciate and will not support a really meritorious work of art. The success of the theatre since its management changed is also worthy of a passing thought.

THE OTHER THEATRES

are all closed. McVicker's and the Grand Opera-House are in the hands of the painters and upholsterers. The Museum and the Adelphi are mournfully eloquent, but their eloquence is of the silent order.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. V. Flagler, the organist of Plymouth Congregational Church, has composed a Te Deum in A flat, which is a very dignified and scholarly piece of musical composition, and speaks well for the study and accomplishments of the writer. It was sung for the first time last Sunday evening under his own auspices.

The friends of Mr. S. G. Pratt, the pianist, will be glad to know that he sailed for Europe last Saturday in the Moselle.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 19.—At the time of our great fire, some French artists sold at public auction some of their finest pictures, and the product of the sale, I believe $20,000 or $30,000, was sent to New York to be forwarded to the Chicago sufferers. The money, not being needed here, was retained in New York, where it is still.

Since that time different parties in this city, among whom are the Relief and Aid Society, the Academy of Design, and several French organizations, have endeavored to obtain possession of those funds, which, in fact, don't belong to any of them, the money having been destined to the sufferers of the fire. The money was never so much needed here as it is now in France. Misery and suffering was never so great here as it is now in the submerged parts of France. Thousands of families are homeless and penniless, and liberal subscriptions are received not only from France, but from all parts of the civilized world.

In view of these circumstances, we think that the appropriation of that money for local uses would be a disgrace to the people and the City of Chicago. The money was given originally to alleviate suffering among our French population, and all the Frenchmen of Chicago, even the poorest, would be most happy if the money was sent to their unfortunate brothers of France, where it undoubtedly should go. We are certain that you will lend us the assistance of your valuable paper in advocating this just claim. Respectfully yours,

AUG. RINSKOPF,
Secretary of the "Union Franco-Americaine."

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 19.—The above insurance company in bankruptcy, show a statement for June of cash on hand, $30,000 or thereabouts; expenses, $190 for the month. Can any satisfactory explanation be given by the Assignee or custodian of this money why another dividend should not be declared? Where is this $30,000 to be found? Why is it not distributed among the creditors? Certainly none of them would object to pay their proportion of the $190 per month expenses if they could but realize a portion of what is due them these hard times. The word "Equitable" must have been a misnomer when the Company was organized, and still more so now, when in bankruptcy, with the amount of money represented in the hands of an Assignee who withholds the same from its creditors. No man in Chicago would object to become custodian of $30,000, even for such a small compensation. Is it reasonable to suppose that this amount of money is not drawing interest? If it is, why is it not shown in the statement? Money can be loaned at 4 and 5 per cent per month, but the creditors of this concern cannot procure a loan from the Assignee, although their claims have been allowed by the Register.

The most unreasonable supposition is that this sum of money is lying idle in the bank, much to the detriment and inconvenience of its creditors.

CREDITOR.

INFRINGING UPON COPYRIGHT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 19.—We would call the attention of the public to two books—one published sixteen years ago by Appleton & Co., and lately revised, written by Miss Julia C. Andrews, of Binghamton, N. Y., entitled "Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea"; the other from the pen of Mrs. Terhune (Marian Harland), recently issued by the Scribners, entitled "Breakfast, Luncheon, and Tea."

We could scarcely believe that so popular a novelist, and one so benevolently inclined, would *designedly* infringe upon the rights of an orphan girl, by thus plagiarizing her title and her method of arrangement generally, as is evident from the perusal of these two books.

Both works have their respective merits, but for keeping house economically Miss Andrews' book certainly has the preference. Besides, on the principle that "man shall not live by bread alone," she has combined with the practical so much that is historical and poetical that her work has a charm quite uncommon to books of that kind. It is to be hoped the public will examine for themselves.

JUSTICE.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 19.—This afternoon about half-past 3 o'clock a colored woman with a baby deliberately walked into the river at the foot of Iowa street, and tried to drown herself and baby. They were rescued, however, just as the child was sinking for the last time.

On Saturday, also, a man named Murray attempted to kill himself, first by taking laudanum, and afterwards by jumping into the river. He was rescued and lodged in jail. Domestic unhappiness.

QUO WARRANTO.

Another Day of Argument on the Case Against the City.

Judge Farwell Takes the Case Under Advisement.

The arguments in the quo-warranto case were continued at the Criminal Court yesterday morning. Judge Lawrence and Mr. Pence were present in behalf of the complainants, and Judge Dickey and Mr. Root represented the city. The proceedings were

DULL AND UNINTERESTING,

and completely disgusted the regular frequenters of the Court, who had assembled in the hope of being entertained with some lively criminal business.

At the opening of the Court,

JUDGE LAWRENCE

said that, before Mr. Pence took up the thread of the argument, he wished to say a few words, which he neglected to say on Saturday. First, with regard to the second amended plea, which his Honor would remember concluded with an averment that they had not used the franchise granted by the charter of 1872. Besides the reasons he urged on Saturday why that plea must be considered defective, there was this additional one, which was quite conclusive, against it: It was pleaded in the form of a special traverse, and the rule was perfectly well settled, that issue could not be taken to a special traverse upon anything that was alleged as matter of inducement. They might demur to the entire plea, and raise a question of law as to the sufficiency of the pleading, but they could not take issue. The only issue which could be taken was upon the absque hoc; therefore, if this plea was a good one, all that could be done would be to traverse the fact of their alleged non-user, and thus raise an issue entirely immaterial, and which had been decided by the Court in previous pleadings. He neglected to say anything in regard to the fourth, fifth, and sixth replications. The objection taken by Mr. Tuley to these replications were two: That they set out the manner in which the election was held, and concluded with an averment, absque hoc, that there was no valid election. Mr. Tuley said that was raising an issue of law instead of presenting an

ISSUE OF FACT.

Now, they set up in the plea to which the replications were answers, the fact that an election was held which justified them in the user of the charter. Of course that meant a valid election was held, and it should have been so averred; but, without the use of the adjective, that was what it meant, otherwise it would be a bad plea. In their (complainant's) replications, instead of simply traversing that allegation by the use of the term "election," in order to prevent any possibility of this question going off on the issue whether this was an election de facto instead of an election de jure, they had traversed the averment by saying that

NO VALID ELECTION

was held. They had clearly the right to do that, because that must be the construction of the plea. Another objection taken to the replications by Mr. Tuley was that they were chargeable with duplicity, because they presented different grounds for averring the election to be invalid. He (Judge L.) admitted that they did that, but it was not true, in his judgment, that it made the replications chargeable with duplicity. The issue to be raised was the validity of the election. An election might be invalid from various causes,—from the want of notice, the want of proper officers, fraud practiced at the polls, etc.,—and he did not conceive that a person desiring to raise in a plea the question whether or not a valid election was held should be confined in presenting that issue to any one of the causes which went to show that the election

WAS INVALID,

even though that cause might be a sufficient one of itself. Mr. Tuley further said it was not enough to aver in the replications that by throwing out of the five or six wards where no poll-lists were kept the majority as recorded by the City Council would be changed, and that they should aver the actual majority would have been against instead of for the charter. They replied to defendants' plea in precisely the form it was set up. The plea set up the fact of the majority ascertained by the Common Council, and the replications averred that if certain polls were excluded, as complainants claimed they ought to have been, the canvass would have shown a different result.

MR. PENCE

followed on the same side. He contended that the second plea was defective, as it did not follow the inducement, and was not a conclusion derived from the inducement set out, but denied generally they had not used, which was simply a plea of not guilty.

JUDGE DICKEY

proposed to strike the absque hoc out, which would make the plea good. They did not rely upon it as a plea of special traverse.

MR. PENCE

said it was the use of a form which might take them at a disadvantage. It might be contended hereafter that it was an issue on the question of user. Defendants denied the use of franchises, but they had abolished the Police Board and appointed a Fire-Marshal, and it was a hollow pretense to make such a plea.

Judge Dickey—If you dislike the form of the plea I have no objection, instead of the absque hoc, to say "other than this" the city has not used the franchises.

Judge Lawrence—That amounts to the same thing.

Mr. Pence had no objection to the amendment, but contended that it did not alter the character of the plea.

The plea was then amended as suggested by counsel for the city.

Mr. Pence went on to show that notice was

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

to a valid election. It was clear that poll-lists were disregarded in certain wards with the express intention of committing fraud. With regard to Mr. Tuley's assertion that complainants were disappointed politicians, he said some people were incapable of comprehending an unselfish action or that individuals should come forward in behalf of the public in such a matter. Complainants deemed this question important to the best interests of the public, and ought not to be attacked for performing their duty as citizens. It was not true that they stood alone. The majority of the citizens stood behind them in their wishes and desires with regard to the so-called election. In concluding, Mr. Pence said they relied mainly upon the first, second, third, and fourth replications, and were not particular what became of the fifth and sixth.

JUDGE DICKEY,

in a lengthy speech, defended their pleas, and stated the objections to the complainants' replications. He criticised the action of the other side in continually introducing the decision of Judge Booth to influence the Court. Such practice was magnificent courtesy, but most flagitious law. Until final judgment was delivered a case was in fieri; and, if the Court perceived any error in the record of the proceedings, it was not only the privilege but the sworn duty of the Court to determine that according to the law, no matter what any other Judge had decided. It was highly disrespectful to the Court to introduce anything that another Circuit Judge had found in the case. He held that the question of minority representation was a

COLLATERAL QUESTION,

and not elementary to the adoption of the charter. Their position was that it did not require any act of the City Council or anybody else to submit the question, and, therefore, the averment that it was not submitted was no objection; and, in the second place, even if it were mandatory and directory, their failing to comply with it did not affect the vote on the charter, because it was an independent collateral question. Assuming, however, that minority representation was an elementary essential, the Mayor's notice of the election carried with it by operation of the law the notice that the question was to be voted upon. It was not attempted to prove that the majority of lawful votes was cast against the adoption of the act. Whenever such an issue was presented they would join it at once. He did not stand there to defend a charter illegally adopted; he would cry

"DOWN WITH IT"

if he thought it had been fraudulently adopted; but the allegation was not made that the lawful votes were against its adoption.

Mr. Pence referred him to the sixth replication, which set forth wholesale ballot-stuffing in favor of the act in certain wards.

Judge Dickey said that was simply circumstantial. There might also have been ballot-stuffing in other wards against the adoption of the act.

At the conclusion of Judge Dickey's argument, Mr. Pence, in presenting his brief to the Court, asked if counsel for the city had any objection to his submitting Judge Booth's opinion with it.

Judge Dickey said he had an objection; it was an

ACT OF CONTEMPT.

Mr. Pence said he would put it in his brief, and, if His Honor construed it as contempt, he needn't read it.

The Court then took the case under advisement.

THE BOOKSELLERS' FAIR.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Booksellers' Exchange and Clearing-House, or Book Fair, opened this morning in Clinton Hall. There were few visitors to-day, and it has not yet been settled how long the fair shall remain open.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$9,000 AND EASY PAYMENTS, BRICK store and dwelling above, lot 25x100, on Fifth-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.; lot is worth the money.
$100 per foot—Lot 25x180, east front on Indiana-av., 4 lots south of Thirty-fifth-st.; terms very easy.
$2,500—44x130 foot lot, on Vernon-av., just south of Thirty-fifth-st.; terms easy. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—75x187, EAST FRONT, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., for a two-story and basement house, well located, on West Side. JACOB WEIL & GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS property, Madison-st., near LaSalle. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL HOUSE AND LOT, worth $2,500, for $1,700. This property must be sold. L. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 26x180 FEET, ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 11 rooms, bath-room, furnace, large barn, grapes, etc. Price, $6,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SHARP, NO DELAY—142 WEST Randolph-st.; also, corner Archer-av. and State-st. and 100 feet on State, near Twentieth-st. Don't wait, no time to lose. Room 9, 146 East Madison-st. H. O. STONE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WASHINGTON-st. Will take lot in city, Hyde Park or Englewood, and some money, as first payment, balance on long time. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, 1277 SOUTH Dearborn-st., with lease of lot at low rental; a great bargain. JAMES McCAULEY, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 a month until until paid; one block from depot. Property shown free. Cheapest property in market. Also, Glencoe lot at same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS NEAR CATHOLIC school and church at Washington Heights. A bargain for cash. JAMES McCAULEY, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A FINE RESIDENCE of 18 rooms, with beautiful grounds, worth $7,000, for cash and time; will make a big sacrifice. Address V 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 20 lots on Sixty-third-st., near Halsted. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25x170, INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Sixty-first-st.; all grove; only $40 per foot. GEO. V. BOYD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TEN LOTS IN SOUTH ENglewood, 5 facing east, and 5 facing west, 25x125. I will sell cheap; it is money I want. Address R 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE CREAM OF SOUTH ENGLEwood, lots 25x125 feet, in Hill & Pike's Subdivision, near depot; $150, payable $10 down, and $5 per month. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE NUMber of well-located Illinois and Iowa farms. GRIFFIN & LEWIS, Room 9 Major Block, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD ILLINOIS farm lands; will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for unincumbered city property. GRIFFIN & LEWIS, Room 9 Major Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN ILLINOIS, near Central Railroad and Calumet Lake; portion of purchase money taken in unincumbered Brooklyn or New York property. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WITHIN 50 MILES OF CHICAGO 640 acres, in a body, of choice grazing and farming lands, located in Jasper County, Ind., near line of Newton County and Kankakee River. GEO. H. ROZET, 102 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., have sales of horses, carriages, and harness, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 a. m.
Ample time given to test all horses sold under warrantee.
We can sell a number of good horses at private sale or auction this week, at prices ranging from $100 to $250 per head.

AT AUCTION, AT MARTIN'S BAZAAR, 257 AND 259 State-st. Regular auction sale on Wednesday morning. A number of good horses, fully warranted; also a number of fine top and open buggies, phaetons, Concords, rockaways, park phaetons, double and single harness; also by order of assignee, superior bay mare, furniture wagon, harness, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ONE NEW PHAETON, also two second-hand buggies and two second-hand express-wagons, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE, AND STYLISH coupe horse, 16 hands high; very fine bred (Gold Dust), cheap. Apply at Ashland-av. Stables, 609 and 611 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW NO TOP BUGGY and horse and harness; horse stands 15½ hands high, 6 years of age, a good roadster, and perfectly kind for a lady to drive; to be sold together or separate, at a great sacrifice; one week's trial given. Apply at 814 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW TOP BUGGY TAKEN ON DEBT. Will be sold at a bargain. LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 23 Randolph-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—MULES, YOUNG, SOUND, WELL broken, at from $75 to $250 per span; single at from $40 to $125. Inquire at No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness; also two horses, carriage, and harness. Inquire of JULIUS BAUER & CO., Palmer House, corner State and Monroe-sts., music store.

WANTED—A GOOD TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS in exchange for mill work, sash, blinds, &c., or good lot. S. W. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PAIR 15½-HAND ROADsters in exchange for a superior single driver and cash. C. J. ADAMS, 59 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SINGLE harness, of good heft and not much worn, and must be cheap. J. W. TOWNE, 191 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATErals, and mortgages bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Co., 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE PRIVATE office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co., Room 8 Howe Building, corner State and Jackson-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT IN sums of $3,500 and upwards, on improved property in or near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000, on city property. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE following notes, made payable by the undersigned to Richard Edwards, then of Chicago, Illinois, are entitled to a credit of $2,500, with interest to the 28th January, 1873; No. 1, dated 2d June, 1870, due 1st Dec., 1870, $933.90; No. 2, dated 2d June, 1870, due 1st March, 1871, $933.90; No. 3, dated 2d June, 1870, due 2d June, 1871, $933.90. New Orleans, 19th June, 1875. W. M. BURWELL.

TO LOAN—AT LOWEST RATES, IN SUMS TO suit, on city real estate or farms. E. F. ADAMS, 97 Clark-st., Room 40.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND SMALLER SUMS TO LOAN at 8 per cent interest on good improved city property. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 ON A CHOICE LOT IN Evanston worth $15,000; will pay 10 per cent; no commissions. E. D. COLGAN, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS WITHout delay, in amounts as wanted, on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—BUILDER'S LOAN OF $75,000 ON thirty-two dwelling-houses. Address D. F. KENNEY & CO., 102 Washington-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON CHIcago improved real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

$175,000 TO LOAN AT REASONABLE RATES, at from one to ten years' time, on improved city property. Address, with particulars, N 11, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, FOUR round corners, extra moldings, finished back, massive carved legs, rich and powerful in tone, and an exceedingly fine instrument, cost $650; equal to new, for sale with stool and cover, price $200. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

ONLY $80 FOR A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOforte, suitable for a learner, with stool and cover. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

$700 BRAND NEW AND MAGNIFICENT rosewood pianoforte, with all latest improvements, elegant case, richly-carved legs, for sale, with stool and cover, $240. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—E. C. BURT, PRINTER, OR ANY person knowing of his whereabouts, will confer a great favor by communicating with Dr. R. L. LEONARD, Mariners' Temple, Chicago.

PERSONAL—A LADY DESIRES THE CORrespondence of a gentleman from 29 to 40 years of age. Address ADELINA JAYNES, Nunda, N. Y.

PERSONAL—WASHINGTON, D. C. SEND ADdress to 73 N. S——st., for information.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, IN an established safe, profitable manufacturing business in this city, and no risk. Address PARTNER, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO BUY HALF interest in patent; will realize $5,000 to $10,000. Address T 40, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

PARKER & GARNETT, MANUFACTURERS OF light machinery, 21 South Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-HAND MACHINery, engines, boilers, etc., in exchange for city or suburban property. FRANK DOUGLAS Machinery Co., 249, 251, 253, and 255 South Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LOUIS, FROM DETROIT, IS WELL known as the most reliable clairvoyant. 274 State-st.

MEDICAL.

WANTED—SUFFERERS FROM ANY FORM OF disease, no matter of how long standing, or who have failed to cure you, go to the State medical college, 187 South Clark-st., Chicago, and be permanently cured.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE WELL-known place called "Ione Place," on the Grand boulevard, just north of South Park. House of 22 rooms and 15 acres of ground well covered with shade trees, good barn, etc. Furniture and carriages for sale; will take real estate for furniture and first year's rent; the place would make a first-class road house. Apply at Room 9, 146 East Madison-st. H. O. STONE.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONTS, 12 rooms, laundry, bath, etc., handsome lawns in front, and fine shade trees. Also two bricks, 9 and 10 rooms, modern conveniences, beautifully shaded, from $30 to $40. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BEST LOCATIONS; three-story and basement houses, $800 to $1,200 a year; two-story and basements, $300 to $500. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Room 1 McCormick Hall, corner Clark and Kinzie-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, NEAR Thirty-first-st. station. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twentieth-st., to a small family only. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 4 ROOMS, $8; HOUSE, 6 rooms, $12; good neighborhood. L. H. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, IN FIRST-class residence quarter, a 2-story basement brick, 10 rooms, and all improvements; brick barn. Some desirable rooms and flats. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—ELEGANT THREE-STORY stone-front house, with large grounds, on the northwest corner Ashland-av. and Jackson-st.

TO RENT—312½ FULTON-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, in good order, only $25 per month. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 108 West Lake-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA—HOUSE OF TEN rooms, one block from depot. Four acres of ground attached, with trees and shrubbery of eighteen years' growth. Will sell if desired. Apply to WM. ELIOT FURNESS, 36 Portland Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN BRICK BLOCK WEST LAKE-ST., No. 356, first floor; Nos. 356½, 354, 250, 242, and 248, third floor; first-class tenements, cheap rental. 288 Washington-st., in Norton Block. Cottage and barn South Green-st., rear of No. 18. Apply to N. NORTON, 361 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CLEAN AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, from $1 to $5 per week, at Holt House, corner Lake and Canal-sts. Open all night.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—SEVERAL FRENCH flats, with 5 rooms each, and furnished with all modern conveniences, in my new block, corner of Archer-av. and Twenty-third-st. Will be rented cheap to first-class parties. Call at my office. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished. Low rental and convenient to business. 665 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath-room, hot and cold water, and gas, very low, by the week or month. At 26 Aberdeen-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, $6 and $12 per month; private family. 124 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, single or suites. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House Building, 394 Dearborn-st., south of P. O.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR $2 PER week; unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping only $1 per week. At 2.8 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite. Apply at Room 5, 124 Clark-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with clothes presses, bath and conveniences; rent cheap. 192 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with or without board; use of piano. 75 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE—13 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., with or without steam-power; will rent cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE ON TWENTY-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. W. M. BAKER, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED room, or suite of rooms, by two young gentlemen; location, north of Eighteenth-st. on Michigan-av. Address, stating terms, W 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, OR SMALL cottage, for family of two; rent not to exceed $15; write and state location to G F, 184 Huron-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PREMISES FOR MANUfacturing grease. Apply BENFORD, Gault House.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms with first-class board.

364 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished front room for 2 or 3 ladies or gentlemen; $4.50 or $5; day board $4; good table fare.

THREE NICE ROOMS TO RENT, WITH GOOD board, in a small private family on West Washington-st., just east of park; house has all improvements. Address Y 11, Tribune office.

South Side.

13 EGAN-AV., NEAR OAKLAND STATION—FURnished rooms and board for 2 or 4 gentlemen; no other boarders.

178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE THE PALMER House—Clarence House—Desirable rooms, with board. Day-boarders also accommodated.

242 WABASH-AV.—CHEERFUL DINING-ROOM, $4 per week.

259 SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE the Pacific Hotel—Private boarding-house, $5 per week; day board $4.

609 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WITH furnished room for gent and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts.—Room, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $7 to $10 per week; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE IN A NICE PRIvate family, on the South Side. Address V 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A GERMAN PRIVATE family, by a young man; North Side preferred. Address N 95, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MEAT, PROVISIONS, AND vegetable market for sale, in one of the finest locations in this city; everything complete and doing a splendid business. Address N 16, Tribune office.

A GOOD BUTCHER SHOP, DOING A GOOD business, also horse, wagon, and harness, for sale. Inquire at 381 West Randolph-st.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $500, WANTED, IN paying established business; really good opening. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 57 Washington-st., Room 7.

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES, with fixtures; best location in the city; owned by a non-resident. Must be sold. 401 West Twelfth-st.

COAL SHAFT AND LEASE OF SEVERAL HUNdred acres of land for sale, at Wyoming, Ill. L. E. MINER.

IF YOU WANT THE NICEST LITTLE MARKET IN town, cheap rent, good location, call at 975 Wabash-av.

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING TO EUROPE I WILL sell out my store, 240½ Milwaukee-av., with first-class stock of fancy goods, fashionable millinery, and store fixtures. LOTTEN HJERTSTEDT, borne Anderson.

PACKING-HOUSE FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR packing-house very cheap; smoke-houses, ice-houses, and retail market connected. Location excellent for jobbing trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., Commission Merchants, 170 Washington-st.

PACKING-HOUSE AND MEAT MARKET ON THE North Side for sale; now doing a large cash business, and can easily be doubled by a good man; building and lease of lot for five years; all the tools necessary for the trade, etc. Price, $1,800; $500 down, balance on time to good parties. Address T 70, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND TEA AND COFFEE ROOM, 396 State-st., for sale. Satisfactory reasons. Well located, and with constantly increasing trade. No reasonable cash offer refused.

SALOON FIXTURES, AND STOCK FOR SALE AT 635 South State-st.

STOCK OF LIQUORS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap. 143 Mroe-st.

SAMPLE ROOM, REAR OF 152 SOUTH STATE-ST., back of McVicker's Theatre, for sale cheap.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL GROCERY store on North Side for sale. Apply at 194 Sophia-st.

THE WELL-KNOWN SHEPARD & HIGBY'S MERchant Mills of Fort Scott, Kansas, for sale. The entire mill property, or an undivided half interest of the same, consisting of five run of burrs, sufficient bolting capacity and power for the same for flour and meal, a Stillwell Heater all complete and now running, with all the improved modern machinery for a first-class merchant mill. Its flour has a reputation in this State and Texas equal to St. Louis best brands. With the above are city lots, warehouse, barn, corn-crib, coal-sheds, one span of horses and two wagons, all tools and moveable fixtures, office furniture, including safe, together with our well-established business. Title perfect. For further particulars inquire of either or both of the undersigned. SHEPARD & HIGBY, D. F. SHEPARD, THERON HIGBY, or H. & L. CHASE, St. Louis.

THE FURNITURE OF 14 ROOMS IN A MARBLE-front house for sale and house to rent very low. Everything first-class. Call at 26 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PHYsician of liberal ideas in the science and practice of medicine; excessive piety not requisite, but a due regard for reputation and honesty required. To such a person, having $500 cash, a really splendid opportunity will be given. The right party can build up the most lucrative practice in the city and country. All that is asked is to investigate. The result in any event must be favorable. Address N 50, Tribune office.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE—A TWO-SET WOOLen mill on line of R. R., in Central Illinois; machinery as good as new and complete in all departments; building brick; steam power; now in operation, doing a prosperous business; will be sold at a bargain on easy terms. For particulars address W. H. DILLINGHAM, No. 163 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A HANDSOME NEW WALNUT AND TERRY PARlor suit, with puffing, only $55; a splendid walnut parlor suit, medallion heads, covered with rich English terry, worth $150, entirely new, for sale at $85; a magnificent walnut parlor suit, finely carved, upholstered in the best manner, covered with rich silk brocade, cost $400, is equal to new, price $125. MARTIN'S, Residence, 673 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE OUTFIT FOR HOUSEKEEPing; also horse, harness, and top buggy. Address F 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, STORE front, 25x50 feet, cheap. 216 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS—AT LIPMAN'S Loan Office, Monroe and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—4,000 GALLONS OF WINE AT A BARgain. Address J. B. CURRENS, Mattoon, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED, clothing salesman and stockkeeper in a retail clothing (own manufacture) store; must be a German and used to German trade; must bring best of city references as to character and ability. A good, thorough, and steady young man will find a good situation. Inquire Tuesday until 3 p. m. at YONDORF BROS., 287 North-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK, board with family, at 344 Ogden-av. EDWIN HANCOCK.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DELIVER GOODS and serve in a grocery store; must speak German and English. Apply to W. F. ION, 216 North-av., city.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TURNER, TO TURN balusters by the piece, at 426 Maxwell-st.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS AND one man on gearing at B. F. TUCKER'S, 291 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIFTEEN BRICKLAYERS AND TEN laborers at corner of Marshfield-av. and Taylor-st.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS; THOSE ACCUStomed to framing. Apply promptly this morning at 9 a. m. at 267 Kinzie-st., corner Ashland-av.

WANTED—BOX-NAILERS AT CORNER KINGSbury and Ohio-sts. GOODWILLIE & GOODWILLIE.

WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS—TWO DRAUGHTSmen to-morrow. Call from 8 to 10 o'clock a. m. G. ZUCKER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts., Room 9.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN SASH AND door machinery, corner Kingsbury and Illinois-sts.

WANTED—TEN GOOD HOUSE-CARPENTERS. Apply at buildings corner Ashland-av. and Taylor-st.

WANTED—FLOOR-LAYERS THIS MORNING ON Madison-st. opposite Union Park. J. C. YOUNG.

WANTED—BREAD-BAKER, A FIRST-CLASS MAN to take charge; good wages and steady employment to the right man. Apply at 702 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A CUTTER; ALSO BOY ABOUT 18 years old, at slipper factory, 105 Franklin-st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS STONE-MASONS and 10 laborers, at the corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A TINSMITH AT 314 BLUE ISLAND-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BOTTLERS; those who have been employed in a soda water manufactory preferred. Apply in basement, 147 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of an upright boiler, at WHELAN'S, Barber, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR AND one that can retouch; will sell half interest or the whole. Address P 79, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—250 LABORERS FOR IOWA AND WISconsin, 50 quarrymen, 10 farm hands, 50 teams, $4 per day; free fare. At 22 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, and Illinois; free fare to all, and the highest wages paid; call early, with your baggage. 50 farm hands, 10 men near city, choppers, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN AND 20 STONE-quarrymen; free fare; 25 farm hands. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—15 SAW-MILL HANDS FOR GREEN Bay; go to-day. 20 railroad laborers; free fare. 5 farm hands. 258 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, LABORERS FOR railroads, farms, and saw-mills; free fare. 262 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL OUR chromos, needles, and novelties. We keep a complete line of the latest and best-selling novelties out, and defy competition on prices. Call and we will show you the largest and most complete stock of canvassers' goods in the world; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—25 COAL MINERS AT MINONK, ILL.; full work guaranteed; there is no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY; ALSO, agents for every town; exclusive control, for staple article. Room 58 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts. Chicago Merchandise Co.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ENERGY AND ordinary business capacity to handle goods that will pay a profit of $70 a week to any person on an outlay of $30 to $100; will cheerfully send $1 samples free to parties seeking business, but have no time nor goods to throw away on others; street-talkers, boys, and peddlers not wanted. Address, with stamp, RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—THREE MEN OF GOOD BUSINESS qualities as general agents in Detroit, Fond du Lac, Wis., and Evansville, Ind.; pay will be equal to from $250 to $300 monthly; business strictly legitimate, and none but responsible parties need apply; no letters answered. Call at 514 North Clark-st., up-stairs, left side, three days.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER, AT BASSETT'S boarding-stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon-court; steady job for steady man.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING-solicitor; good salary and steady employment; none but a first-class man, with unexceptionable references, need apply. Address, stating experience, Box 197, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE ENTIRE Northwest; also six general agents for a popular Eastern publication; no other work to compete with it. We pay large commissions. Our agents make from $50 to $100 per week. Applicants must have a little money to pay for stock. Room 17 Ewing Block, North Clark-st., corner Kinzie.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC MEN TO TAKE hold of a light and salable article. To the right men a good inducement. Copyright secured for the United States. Call at C., R. I. & P. R. R. office, corner Sherman and Polk-sts. J. D. HAGERTY.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR CAN LEARN OF an unusual chance in this city to handle a new illustrated serial work on the most liberal terms by addressing X 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY WHO WRITES A good hand and is quick at figures; one living with parents preferred. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house, a strong, active man, who has had experience in the business, as porter and packer. Address, stating salary expected and references, Z 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH SMALL CAPITAL; fine opening; something entirely new; also agents wanted, city and country; extra inducements. Room 46 Ashland Block.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS CANVASSers at the gold, silver, and nickel-plating establishment of W. S. McKNIGHT & CO., 85 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS SOME KNOWLedge of architecture to take orders for our new works. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, Room 27, American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family at Evanston. German, Swede, Scandinavian, etc., preferred. Apply at residence, corner Hinman-av. and Grove-st., or at Room 10 Washington Block, southwest corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Apply, with references, at 1185 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, German or Swede preferred, at No. 141 Michigan-st., North Side.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; no Irish. Apply at 1252 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of three; must be a good washer and ironer. 751 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, must be a good cook and be able to furnish reference; family consists of 3 persons. Inquire at 1341 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 307 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer Monday morning at 242 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT CAN COOK and iron well, for a small family; German or Swedish preferred. Apply at 38 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL, one competent to do the general housework for a family of three persons. No. 925 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 75 SOUTH MORgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 142 West Adams-st.

WANNED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer; Scandinavian or German preferred. Apply at 138 South Peoria-st., corner of Jackson.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG WOMAN TO DO general housework and assist in laundry. Apply at 239 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework. Call at the Loan Office, 374 South State-st., near Harrison.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS—TAILORESSES ON CUSTOM work. 1789 South Halsted-st. Steady work; board in house. GEORGE HETKER.

Laundresses.

WANTED—ONE GOOD IRONER AT MASSASOIT House.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city, and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY TEACHER OF French and music to travel for two or three months. Apply at 363 Superior-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE LADIES TO LEARN dress-cutting and hair-work at our business school at 26 Aberdeen-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

BRICK WAREHOUSE 180 WEST MONROE-ST.—Storage for furniture, machinery, and general merchandise; cash advances. Charges the lowest in city.

NOTICE—TO COOPERS—CHICAGO SLACK BARrel coopers are on a strike. We warn all coopers against advertisements from bosses. Yours respectfully, CHICAGO COOPERS.

SOMETHING NEW—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF the importation of the latest foreign novelties, and will forward samples of such as will ready sale at large profits on receipt of $1. Our agents are realizing large sums daily. We supply the goods at a very small margin above the cost of importation. Address MANHATTAN NOVELTY CO., 104 John-st., New York.

THE BEST KNIFE-CLEANER IN THE WORLD for 25 cents; just the thing for traveling agents, street-sellers, and persons wanting to make money. Agents wanted in every county and city in the West. Sample sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Knife-Cleaning Company, Box 375, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—CHURCH AND CONCERT SINGERS; also members for select dramatic school. 242 Wabash-av.

WATCHES FOR SALE AT LIPMAN'S LOAN OFfice, corner Monroe and Clark-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 263 WEST Madison-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR traveling salesman by a man of large business experience; lumber preferred; best of city references. Address D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 23 as assistant bookkeeper, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful. Small salary, good reference. Address T 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPONSIble man as clerk in a grocery store. Good references given. Address, for 5 days, X 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN drug clerk. Best of references. Have no objections to go in the country. Address N 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman or trimmer in a custom tailoring or clothing house; has been in the business ten years. Address S 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GROCERY, COFFEE and spice, or commission house, by a man of 6 or 7 years' experience in the grocery business; good reference given, and not afraid to work; salary not so much an object as steady employment. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AS first-class confectionery and pastry cook and ice cream maker. Address W 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer, and will give good satisfaction to any person. Apply at 397 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bread-baker, competent to take charge. Apply at 449 West Hubbard-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GROOM; good driver, and steady young man. Address W C, rear 276 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family to take care of horses and make himself useful about the house. Have no objection to go out in the country. Apply at 48 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A thoroughly-experienced man; unquestionable city references given. Also understand taking care of flowers and lawn. English; age, 27. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR JANitor in a responsible position by a man who can furnish references and bonds. Address X 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do general housework; South Side preferred. Apply at 833 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and kitchen work. 56 Cherry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR TO do light housework; no objection to the country; references given. 14 Barber-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general housework in small private family. Please call at 693 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or housework in a small family. 68 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SECond girl; best city reference given. Call at 19 Butterfield-st., or address No. 2 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH-CANAdian girl who would take general housework in a small private family, or second work or nurse. Please call at 290 North Market-st., up-stairs. Can give good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL FOR general housework for private family. Please call at 86 White-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do second work or as nurse girl and do plain sewing. Call to-day at 117 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH cook in a gentleman's family or private boarding-house. Please address 677 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by two first-class girls at general housework. Call at 58 Superior-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Please call for two days, or address 183 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A good and competent cook, in a small family, on South Side. Call for two days at basement, 931 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXTRA FIRST-rate cook, or will do general housework for good wages. Best of reference. Apply at 933 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY NICE GIRL to do second work or nurse work; is thoroughly qualified and looks for a home. 929 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook, in hotel or boarding house, city or country. Best of reference. 94 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl as a cook and laundress. Call at 138 corner of Burnside and Seventeenth-sts., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL as first-class cook or laundress; city or country; references, at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a small family for general housework; the city preferred; don't want to go in the country. Address 177 Burnside-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS THAT will go out by the day or week. 118 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN private families either by hand or machine; is first-class. Q 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES WHO WISH TO engage a competent dressmaker will please address S 7, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO GO out by the day to wash or clean house, or would do washing at home. Please call or address MRS. L. I. H., 53 Superior-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LAUNdress to wash or iron by the day or week. Apply at 322 South May-st., near Taylor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW OF 27 AS housekeeper for an elderly gentleman. Address Oil City, Pa., Box 355.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, HOTEL, AND restaurant-keepers, wishing good help for city or country, apply at the Star Intelligence Office, 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—

IMPROVED.

Two-story frame house, good barn, on Forty-first-st., near Langley.
Two-story basement brick, with barn, No. 183 Howe-st., North Side.
Octagon front, 2-story and basement, Bowen-av., near Langley.

UNIMPROVED.

100 feet at Kenwood.
25 feet on Calumet-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
37½ feet on Forty-first-st.
40 feet on Spring-st.
75 feet on Cottage Grove-av., northeast corner Forty-fourth-st.
J. L. McKEEVER,
94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM IN EASTERN KANSAS, with stock, farming implements, crops, and furniture, for city property.
$10,000 in selected suburban lots, clear, for improved city property.
Residence on North LaSalle-st., for property on West Side.
A very desirable suburban home, for good outside property.
A. PATTERSON,
103 Washington-st., Room 11.

TRADE—A GOOD SELECTED STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes, and some diamonds and cash, for a nice house and lot, on a good avenue on the South Side. Written proposals with number and street, send to H. H. HEIMERDINGER, 128 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE TRACTS OF FIRST-class land, good titles, unincumbered, for property in Chicago, or other large city. R. KENNEDY, Room 10, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND LOT, EIGHTY acres of nice farm land in Laporte County, Ind., and 40 acres of fruit land, partially set, near St. Joseph, Mich.; no incumbrance on either. R. KENNEDY, Room 10, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A RARE BARGAIN—I HAVE some business and residence property, new, on good business street, which will pay large rentals. Light incumbrance. Can make up a trade of from $3,000 to $30,000, and will take farms or good country residence, clear of incumbrance, or other good clear property at cash values. KIRK B. NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE property near Lincoln Park worth $150,000; also lake shore property worth $50,000; also 40 acres adjoining the City of Rochester, Minn., for real estate, unincumbered, in Chicago or Illinois. OWNER, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—30 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON Heights, near depot and car-shops of C. D. & V. Railroad. Good chance for subdivision. Will exchange for clear house and lot and some cash. Apply to E. S. DREYER, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE WITH lot, West Side. Will take horse and buggy as first payment, balance in monthly payments. 50 lots near Stock-Yards, $400 to $500 each; $25 cash, balance on time to suit. Office, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st. H. O. STONE.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA, INDIANA, AND MISsouri farm lands for Cook County National Bank deposits at par. JAMES McCAULEY, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CARRIAGE-WORK FOR FURNIture. T 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 OR 12 TONS LACKAWANNA COAL in exchange for furniture, to be selected from a first-class stock. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE ILLINOIS LAND OR Oconomowoc property, for furniture, jewelry, or other merchandise. Address R 19, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A DARK BAY MARE, WITH WHITE face, two hind feet white, and long tail. Inquire of JOHN BASSO, Austin, Cook County, Ill.

FOUND—ON PREMISES AT BRIGHTON HOUSE, bay mare, two white hind legs, lame in nigh hind leg, 7 years old.

LOST—A HAIRLESS MEXICAN DOG, OWNER'S name and address on the collar. Return same and receive a liberal reward.

LOST—WILL THE PERSONS WHO REMOVED the parasol from under the sidewalk of 197 West Madison-st., return it and save further trouble.

LOST—LAST EVENING AT SOUTH PARK-AV., a white and yellow setter dog, will answer to the name of Jeff. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to me. CHARLES KERN, 110 LaSalle-st.

STOLEN—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A LIGHT BAY horse, 16 hands high, left hind foot white, scar on left hip, blister marks on side, harness and buggy taken at same time, buggy since found. A liberal reward will be paid for return of horse and harness to C. F. HILLS, 46 West Polk-st.

$10 REWARD TO ANY PERSON THAT WILL return the little Italian girl to her parents at 110 De Koven-st., and all the cost. Her name is Caroline Massino. She wore black handkerchief, velvet sacque, and red overskirt. She is 11 years old, curls on her forehead, round face; she plays the fiddle. MARY CATHARINE MASSINO.

BOOKS.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS—DICTIONARIES, ENCYclopedias, law, medical, and scientific works, novels, histories, travels, &c., &c., low prices, at GILBERT'S, 185 South Clark-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Union Square Company. "The Two Orphans."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rory O'More" and "Dick Mit Dares Eyes."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1., K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock, at the asylum, for business and work on R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

R. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 20, 1875.

Greenbacks closed at 87¾.

An ocean voyage, which seemed almost as hazardous as that which DONALDSON attempted with his balloon, terminated successfully at St. John's, N. B., yesterday. A small yacht, the Effort, with a capacity of but sixteen tons, arrived safely in port, after a rough and stormy voyage lasting forty-nine days. With the little yacht, as with the balloon, the undertaking was possible, but the fact that it succeeded by good luck will tempt no one to adopt that mode of ocean transit. In such cases success does not imply merit, because foolhardiness is not intelligent bravery.

Unofficial tests of the Buena Vista stone, made in Washington by competent chemists, have resulted very unfavorably to the already waning reputation of the stone as a building material. One of the tests determined beyond question the presence of petroleum in large quantities, while a severe frost-test was equally conclusive in demonstrating that the very best quality of the stone will not withstand the action of intense cold, but will disintegrate into flakes and scales like those so numerously observed in the walls of the Chicago Custom-House. These tests were applied to samples of stone furnished for the purpose by MUELLER himself, and the result tends to confirm the report of the Government Examining Commission on the subject.

A Washington paper is authority for the statement that the President has withdrawn his request for the resignation of FISHER, against whose administration of the office of Public Prosecutor of the District of Columbia serious charges of incompetency or neglect, if not of actual corruptness, had been preferred. FISHER's removal, it is understood, was ardently desired by Secretary BRISTOW, Postmaster-General JEWELL, and Attorney-General PIERREPONT, who regarded him as a stumbling-block in the way of the course of justice and the prompt punishment of evil-doers in the District. The announcement that the President has concluded to retain FISHER against the earnest protest of three Cabinet officers proceeds, it is believed, from Boss SHEPHERD and DICK HARRINGTON, who went to Long Branch to intercede for FISHER, and who now represent that they were successful. The story may be true, but if so the public, like Judge PIERREPONT, will be greatly surprised.

A report comes by way of Detroit to the effect that on Sunday some train-men on the Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad found Prof. DONALDSON, the missing aeronaut, between South Haven and Saugatuck, in an exhausted condition. No mention is made of his companion, Mr. GRIMWOOD, and, as all our efforts last night by the aid of the telegraph failed to elicit further particulars or a confirmation of the rumor, we are inclined to the opinion that it is not entitled to credence. It is difficult to understand why the balloon, if it escaped the storm of Thursday night and reached the locality named, was not sooner discovered or heard from. All the theories respecting the course of the balloon and the direction of the wind dispute the probability that it could have gained the Michigan shore at a point so far south as the district between South Haven and Saugatuck, though we shall be most happy to learn that the theorists are at fault, and that DONALDSON and GRIMWOOD are in the land of the living, be the same what part of Michigan it may. At the hour of this writing, 2 o'clock a. m., nothing more definite or reliable had been received.

The proceedings in the Common Council last evening indicate the formation of a ring to defeat the appointment of GEORGE L. DUNLAP as City Marshal. Nothing else can explain the system of absenteeism which was so successfully followed out in order to prevent the assembly of a quorum for the transaction of business. It was known that the Mayor had prepared a message in which the name of Mr. DUNLAP was to be presented to the Council for confirmation, and a sufficient number of Aldermen kept away from the Council Chamber to defeat a quorum. They were in easy reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but that official was unable to bring them to their seats. Among the absentees Irish names largely predominate, and there is probably good ground for the belief that the policy of preventing a quorum was resolved upon for the purpose of delay, the object being to gain time for organized opposition to DUNLAP and support to HICKEY. The old question of nationality comes up as against qualification and acceptability, and the fact that Mr. DUNLAP was not born in Ireland threatens to deprive Chicago of the services of a City Marshal of known ability, and against whose integrity there can be brought up no reminiscences of alleged collusion with thieves and gamblers. It is to be hoped that Mayor COLVIN will persist in the appointment he has determined upon, and that the respectable element in the Council will stand firm in the interest of such a change in the government of the Police Department as shall be for the better, and not for the worse.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with an active shipping movement in breadstuffs. Mess pork was in better demand, and 15@20c per brl higher, closing at $19.65 for August, and $19.85@19.87½ for September. Lard was quiet and 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $13.37½@13.40 for August, and $13.57½ for September. Meats were in good demand and firmer, at 8¼@8⅜c for shoulders, 11⅜@11½c for short ribs, and 11⅞c for short clears. Highwines were in fair demand and steady at $1.17. Lake freights were moderately active and stronger at 2¾c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and 15@20c per brl higher. Wheat was steady and 3@5c higher, closing at $1.18½ cash, and $1.17 for August. Corn was more active, and 1¾c higher, closing at 71c cash, and 72c for August. Oats were active and 1c higher, closing at 49¾c for July, and 39¾c for August. Rye was quiet and strong at $1.02. Barley was active and 4c higher, closing at $1.06½@1.07 for September. Hogs were active and strong, selling at $6.90@7.55. Cattle were in good demand at Saturday's prices. Sheep were quiet and steady.

The American riflemen are ahead in contesting for the English sweepstakes as well as in the Irish match. FULTON having made the highest possible score in the St. Leger match, he was tied by RIGBY, an Irishman, and MITCHELL, an Englishman. In shooting off the tie, however, FULTON won the stakes. GILDERSLEEVE won one of the ALBERT prizes at short range. The Americans generally are ahead, and John Bull formally sends word by cable that "the excellence of the American markmanship causes astonishment." There is something more than this. These American riflemen have succeeded in attracting more attention than anything else American ever excited in Great Britain. Their reception is almost as remarkable as that accorded to MOODY and SANKEY. The Lord Mayors of the entire United Kingdom have turned out in force to welcome them. The newspapers have been filled with encomiums of their skill. They have been the sensation of the day. Why? Here is a problem for the psychologists to solve. The six or eight gentlemen who went to Ireland to shoot are very ordinary men. They have a steady nerve, a good eye, and the faculty of controlling themselves under excitement. But so have thousands of their countrymen with the opportunity to develop the same qualities. They have been reputable citizens for aught we know, but they have never distinguished themselves by great public service, by scientific exploit, professional learning, or other achievement that would entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their countrymen or the exuberant admiration of the world. They are good shots with a rifle; their claim to distinction begins and ends there. Yet we do not believe that the same number of American scientists, authors, inventors, or statesmen could go to England and command anything like the same attention. Verily, sporting hath taken a strong hold upon the British people when they exhaust their admiration on a few individuals who can outshoot them.

GREENBACKS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

In answer to the claim put forward by nerly every demagogue who favors an inflated national paper currency, that a retirement of the whole amount of the National Bank notes and the issue of an equal amount of greenbacks would save the country some twenty-two millions of dollars' interest annually, we suggested that the retirement of the bank circulation would not change the character of the bonds, which would then be in the possession of the holders, and would continue to draw interest just the same. The mere act of prohibiting bank-note circulation would not, therefore, affect the question of interest on the bonds in the least. The Chicago *Times* now comes to the aid of the platform of the Ohio Democracy, and insists that such a proceeding would be not only advisable, but a large saving of interest. It lays down "as true as a proposition in mathematics" the following:

> The amount of National Bank notes, we will suppose, is $350,000,000. If these notes were withdrawn, an equal amount of greenbacks could be issued without necessarily depreciating them at all, and these greenbacks would buy, in round numbers, $296,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, at present rates, and there would be a saving of some $17,760,000 annually as long as the greenbacks should remain outstanding, less $3,500,000 tax on circulation; that is, there would be a net saving of more than $14,000,000. This is as certain as the proposition that two and two make four.

This proposition, as stated, would add $54,000,000 to the national debt, which debt in time, when the Government gets through cheating the noteholders, would have to be put into the shape of bonds and bear interest; so that while payment of interest might be suspended for a time, it would not only have to be resumed on the bonds purchased but on the fifty-four millions of dollars extra debt created in the operation. Exactly where the saving would come in the *Times* can explain at its leisure.

The difference between bank notes and greenbacks is a very simple but an important one. Assuming that the two kinds of paper are equal in amount, we find the Government issuing one-half the currency which is irredeemable at any time and in any form, while the other half is redeemable on demand in legal-tender. Coin has not ceased to be a legal-tender. If the bank-note circulation be withdrawn and greenbacks be issued, then the whole $700,000,000 of currency will become irredeemable in any form. But if the greenbacks were retired, the National Bank notes would become redeemable in coin, the only legal-tender of the country. That is the difference. Private capital alone can sustain a paper currency at par with gold; it has done it in this country and is now doing it in other countries. As we have repeatedly explained, it is not practicable for a Government to float vast amounts of paper not bearing interest at par. It has no business; it cannot employ its funds in loans and discounts; it has no capital, and it has no income save such as is derived from taxation to meet its current expenditures. If the whole currency is to be national and therefore irredeemable, it must be depreciated and therefore subject to fluctuation, while if the currency be left to the banks and secured by a deposit of bonds equivalent in gold for the amount of the circulation, then we would have a paper currency at par. The bank circulation is now secured by a deposit equal to $1.12 in coin for every paper dollar. If the greenbacks were withdrawn we would have a bank-note circulation secured by a deposit equivalent in coin; while if the bank circulation be withdrawn, then we will have a national currency double its present volume redeemable in nothing and at no time, and having no value save such as dealers in uncurrent funds may from day to day give for it.

The withdrawal of the greenbacks, thus necessitating the redemption of the bank notes in coin, would put an end to the era of shinplasters, and the scandalous abuse of a depreciated legal-tender. But the duplication of the irredeemable greenback, instead of bringing it nearer par, would naturally have the effect of establishing such a currency as a permanent policy of the nation, and consequently send its value down at a rapid rate to a low figure. The amount of currency in circulation will in no wise affect its value, if the currency is redeemable; but, if it be irredeemable, then every dollar added to its volume postpones the probability of redemption, and weakens its value in the market. The increase of the greenbacks to seven hundred millions of dollars would be followed by an instant decline of the purchasing power of the whole,—a decline which, having nothing substantial to restrain it, may carry greenbacks so low that the purchase of bonds with them may result in adding as many dollars to the public debt as are called for by the bonds that purchased,—all of which increased debt must, in the end, be put in the form of interest-bearing bonds; and this is supposed to accomplish a large saving to the country!

But the question of retiring the bank-note circulation is one that is likely to settle itself. The aggregate circulation of bank notes is declining. The banks are surrendering it and taking their bonds. In this city the National Banks have, within two years, surrendered 60 per cent of their whole circulation, sold their bonds, and have added the proceeds to their capital and surplus. The issue of currency is not at present profitable; the banks, which have to deposit an equivalent of $1.12 in coin for every dollar of their circulation, can make more money by transferring their deposit to their own vaults and giving up a circulation so expensively protected. Behind the bank notes is the obligation of redemption, in coin it may be; behind the greenbacks there is no obligation of any kind to redeem at any time in anything. And the purposes of those who urge the withdrawal of all bank notes and the doubling of the greenback issues are opposed to the redemption of the latter. They simply want perpetual wild-cat greenbacks; but if they had them they would be far from happy.

LADY FRANKLIN.

Lady JANE GRIFFITH FRANKLIN is dead. Her long waiting and weary watching are ended. Through the darkness of the grave she has passed to that country where the mystery so long hidden in the frozen fastnesses of the North has already been solved for her. Thirty years ago, on a bright May morning, Sir JOHN FRANKLIN set sail on his fatal voyage of discovery to the North Pole. His brave wife with her own hands had helped fit out the Terror and the Erebus, those vessels of ill-omened names, and her good-bye and words of encouragement were the last sounds he heard as he sailed away, never to return. Years passed, and no news came from the North. Slowly and reluctantly the world came to the conclusion that the gallant explorer was lost,—all but this devoted woman, whose faith and courage rose as all others gave up hope. She was not a woman to sit and wring her hands in mute despair or to waste her life in hopeless mourning. Sir JOHN was lost—then he must be found. She roused herself and roused others. Moved with admiration of her womanly courage and devotion, there were not wanting gallant knights, both in England and America, ready to answer her call to search for her absent lord throughout the silent regions of the Pole. Expedition after expedition sought faithfully, but the ice and snow refused to yield their secret. Five years passed, still the woman's heart did not fail her. She fitted out an expedition herself, and it sailed away with the blessing of her prayers, and freighted with the dearest wishes of her heart, only to return with the same melancholy tidings. Four more years passed, and Dr. REA came back with the news that he had found some relics which demonstrated to the satisfaction of the world that the Terror and the Erebus had been crushed in the icebergs and that the crew were lost. Still this brave-hearted woman did not give up hope. With undaunted courage she fitted out still another expedition, which was placed in charge of Capt. MCCLINTOCK. Three years sped away and he returned bearing with him a record of the death of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and the abandonment of the Terror and Erebus found in an icy cavern on the shore of King William's Land. This was the death-warrant of her hopes that her husband was alive. It extinguished the last spark of hope that they two could ever meet again in this world, but it could not extinguish her love, and devotion, and courage. She could no longer question that her husband was sleeping his last sleep in the frozen North with no monument to mark the spot but the towering icebergs whose solid, glittering walls he had sought to pierce through to pluck the mystery of the Northern Pole. She could no longer hope to catch the gleam of his coming sail as she watched the ships come and go over the sea in her weary vigil. But her love was not buried with her lord, her life did not droop or wither. She might yet hear from some of the crew and learn something of his last moments, how he died, what message of love he might have sent her, and where he was buried. So from that day, fifteen years ago, to the day she died, she patronized all the Polar expeditions until her fortune was gone. No vessel sailed to the North that did not carry with it some commission from her. When the English expedition set sail a few weeks ago for the Polar regions, she went on board to speak some words of encouragement to the sailors and to bid them good-bye, and also sent her own son to search for his father's grave. When Sir JOHN FRANKLIN set sail from England, she was a woman in the prime of life, being in her 43d year. When she bade good-bye to the fleet, she was a poor old feeble woman of 72, whose little spark of life was fed alone by the love she still bore for her husband.

Fiction has never given the world a nobler picture of the undying love and devotion of woman than is shown in this weary thirty years' vigil. History has failed to record a loftier instance of heroic purpose, unflinching courage, and persistent effort in the face of blackest despair. The only parallel which can be drawn is that of PENELOPE, and even here this episode of real life in the nineteenth century far exceeds the Homeric myth in all the elements of moral grandeur. PENELOPE waited, and watched, and was faithful to ULYSSES for twenty years, and he returned to her. Lady FRANKLIN waited and watched thirty years and was faithful to him who never returned. PENELOPE wove and unwove her web to baffle the suitors who thronged the Ithacan palace, and at last, wearied with importunities, agreed to bestow her hand upon the fortunate archer who should hit the mark with ULYSSES' arrow and bend his bow, and lo, the successful suitor was ULYSSES himself, returned in disguise. No suitors thronged the home of Lady FRANKLIN. The light which was kindled upon the altar of her love for her noble husband burned clear and bright to the last, and no breath was strong enough to extinguish it save that of Death. PENELOPE mourned for ULYSSES, and only mourned. No expeditions left the Ithacan palace to search for him. She made no effort to find him, but wove and unwove her web in silent sorrow, waiting and always weeping, watching but never working. At last MINERVA herself, impatient at PENELOPE's passiveness, came to TELEMACHUS, indignantly denounced him for his degeneracy and forgetfulness of his sire, and bade him go in quest of ULYSSES, and went with him to guide and advise him. Lady FRANKLIN has spent her life in ceaseless and costly exertion, and, now that she has rested from her labors, her son takes up the work, and is now on his way, with his mother's grave behind him, to that far and silent land which hears only the rush of the icebergs as they plunge in the sea, and where the stars alone have seen the grave of his father. Between these two graves he sails, with the good wishes and blessings of the world.

One cheerful thought remains. If there be any truth in the Christian doctrine of immortality beyond the grave, then are Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and Lady FRANKLIN now together. She now understands the mystery and all is clear. She has found him at last, not in that region of enless night, but in that higher region of endless day, where the sun never sets. The seeming becomes being, the hoping becomes enjoying, the expecting becomes realizing, the lost is found. But whether this be only an aspiration or a realization, the world will always cherish the memory of Lady JANE GRIFFITH FRANKLIN for her wifely devotion, for her noble charities to others in the midst of her own sorrows, for her womanly courage, faith, and zeal, and for the resplendent purity of her character. She has died poor in this world's goods by reason of her love for her husband, and rich in the world's love and memory by virtue of her peerless heroism.

A MODEL TARIFF.

The Chicago *Times* insists that it is possible to frame a tariff imposing duties upon imported articles of a kind produced in this country that will not be protective; at least that is what we understand it says, for it is slightly contradictory and obscure in its assertions, as may be seen in the following statements:

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE still insists upon a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. It insists that there can be no duty levied upon any imported article of a kind produced in this country that is not protective in some degree. *And this is true.* . . .
>
> THE TRIBUNE says that taxation for any other purpose than to obtain revenue is robbery. "But if in levying such a tax on imports as will produce the largest amount of revenue any person shall be incidentally, or as a consequence, benefited in his own business, that furnishes no objection to the tax." . . .
>
> The *Times* does not subscribe to the doctrine that incidental benefits to private individuals furnish no objection to a tax. . . .
>
> There is no real difficulty in adjusting the taxes so that they shall yield revenue without benefiting private persons, either incidentally or otherwise, and that is exactly what should be done.

While it is admitted that THE TRIBUNE is correct in asserting that no tax can be levied upon imported goods such as are produced in this country without necessarily affording protection to home-manufacturers, it is insisted by the *Times* that it is possible to adjust the tariff so that it will yield sufficient revenue without benefiting manufacturers or other persons incidentally or otherwise.

We are of course willing to accept such a tariff the moment it is produced. That would be the very perfection of tariffs,—the long-sought and never found. Great Britain has been seeking that kind of a tariff for many years, but has not yet discovered it. She has never been able to produce enough tariff revenue (and she needs less than do the United States) without taxing articles of a kind produced at home. One of the items in her tariff from which she obtains nearly one-third of her revenue is tobacco, an American production, and one which would have to be excluded from any tariff in this country so framed as to afford not even incidental protection.

We suggested a tariff the other day framed so as to produce the greatest possible revenue with the least possible taxation, direct or indirect. We showed that from tea, coffee, spices, and one or two other products not produced in this country, and from sugar and tobacco, one-half the needed revenue could be collected; while with a moderate tax of 20 per cent on some of the textile fabrics and some other classes of goods, the whole amount of revenue needed from customs could be obtained, relieving the country of over two hundred millions and more of protective tax which goes into the pockets of special classes. If, however, the *Times* can frame a tariff which will produce the revenue needed, and afford no protection, incidental or otherwise, let the desired document be produced. The world will greet it with welcome, and mankind will bless the author. Will the *Times* publish its tariff,—the tariff that will produce sufficient revenue, and at the same time neither protect nor benefit any person?

A JUDICIAL SENSATION.

The TWEED case is far-reaching in its effects. It now looks as though it will yet be made the pretext for impeaching the New York Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal of the State. Unless this course were meditated, we can scarcely imagine that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, who practices largely before that Court, would come out, as he has done, with a scathing review of the recent opinion which released TWEED from Blackwell's Island. Mr. O'CONOR handles the Court without gloves, and in a manner altogether startling when we remember that it is a practicing attorney who thus arraigns the highest Court in his State. Mr. O'CONOR's arraignment is in the shape of a reply to Judge NOAH DAVIS, who addressed him a letter on the subject; but it is very evident that the correspondence was preconcerted.

Judge NOAH DAVIS, it will be remembered, presided over TWEED's trial, and affixed the cumulative punishment whereby it became feasible to sentence the criminal to imprisonment for a term of years, the nature of the offense for which he was tried being limited to imprisonment for one year. The Court of Appeals held that this was an error, and that, even if a defendant should confess his guilt to each count in an indictment such as was found against TWEED, still the Court would have no jurisdiction to impose any greater amount of punishment than that prescribed for one offense. The Court of Appeals, in its opinion, rebuked Judge DAVIS by saying, in effect, that he ought to have known as much. It also based its decision upon an argument in favor of its position made before it in another case by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. Thereupon Judge DAVIS addresses a letter to Mr. O'CONOR, in which he says that it was the duty of the latter, who is supposed to have quietly managed the prosecution of the case against TWEED, to have informed him (DAVIS) of this argument, since he could find nothing in the books antagonizing the principle of the cumulative sentence.

This is what has brought out Mr. O'CONOR's letter. He says that the reason why he did not draw Judge DAVIS' attention to this argument was that the Court of Appeals had in the former case decided against him, and that he did not suppose the Court would stultify itself by reversing itself. He also points out that his argument was in a different sort of case, and under a different set of circumstances, and would not apply at all to the TWEED case, which it has been misconstrued to cover in order to release TWEED from jail. Mr. O'CONOR is not satisfied with justifying the decision of Judge DAVIS, but he impugns the motives of the Judges in the Court of Appeals. He denounces the action of the Court in all the Ring suits which have been brought before them, and says that, as against TWEED, "the weapons devised by the people's advocates were vain and hurtless." Recounting the decisions of the Court of Appeals in their order, he says: "This was the peculators' first triumph"; then again: "It was the second triumph of peculation"; the third and last is similarly characterized. He even impugns the personal motives of Chief Judge CHURCH, relative to Gov. TILDEN's nomination. "A glance at the names," says Mr. O'CONOR, "that, during the preliminary canvass, came into notice as his rivals for nomination to the Executive chair would be suggestive of pertinent inquiries." This means, if it means anything, that as Mr. TILDEN was active in the prosecution of the TWEED Ring, and was elected Governor after being nominated by a party before which Judge CHURCH had been a candidate, the latter took this means of avenging himself.

This is certainly a very unusual and remarkable letter for an attorney to publish about the supreme judicial authority of the State. It evidently portends an effort to secure the impeachment of the Court. Indeed, Mr. O'CONOR refers to a renewal of the impeachment of Judges, and adds significantly that thirty-two Senators, constituting four-fifths of the Court of Impeachment, are to be elected soon. If it comes to this, there will be very lively times in New York.

Relative to the order of the Board of Public Works changing the numbers on Wabash avenue, the Board explains that it could not do otherwise because the Council had tacked on River street (a short street which has existed for years, and runs from South Water street to Rush street bridge) to Wabash avenue, thus necessitating a renumbering of the entire street in order to begin the numbers from Rush street bridge. There have also been many complaints from persons building twenty-feet houses on the south end of the avenue at being obliged to take an occasional half-number. The action of the Council seems to necessitate the action of the Board of Public Works, which they took reluctantly, and for the present they have ordered a change of numbers south of Twenty-sixth street only. We fancy, however, that they will find as much resistance to the change as there was to the few half-numbers necessary. It has been necessitated by official short-sightedness, though the fault does not lie with the present Board of Public Works; and, with 2,000 numbers on the avenue and the necessity of changing the painted and raised numbers on windows and doors, the aggregate cost to the residents will not be less than $5,000,—a pretty heavy penalty to pay for changing the name of River street (which served every purpose, as the diagonal strip is really a different street) to that of Wabash avenue.

London is still disturbed as to what to do with Dr. KENEALLY. A correspondent writes that the disbarred Sergeant is better off than ever before, because of the profits on his *Englishman*, which has a vast circulation. This it obtains by its outrageous assaults on divers public men, particularly Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN. The Doctor would be prosecuted for libel by COCKBURN but that the latter's private life has been of such sort as will not bear exposure in the courts. A criminal prosecution on behalf of the Crown has been discussed, but that would make a martyr of KENEALLY, and he has already been made a martyr in the matter of being disbarred. It is now proposed to arraign him before the House of Commons for breach of privilege in savagely criticising his fellow-members through the columns of his paper. That, too, would be adding to his martyrdom, and but endear him to his constituents. So the vexed question what to do with KENEALLY remains to torment the folks he torments, while he goes on berating them more than ever, and making money by it, too.

While the Philadelphians are rejoicing over the progress of work on the Centennial Exhibition building, and at the fact that over three millions have already been raised for forwarding the work, the New York *Tribune* throws cold water on the enterprise by demonstrating most elaborately that Philadelphia cannot furnish cold water enough to slake the thirst of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who, in the dog-days of 1876, will attend the Centennial. The summer exodus has already taken place from Philadelphia, and yet, with the consequent reduced water-consumption, the supply is so scant that its use for sprinkling the streets and washing the sidewalks has been strictly prohibited, and the park fountains are cut off, while in many quarters of the city the water does not run in the pipes to the second stories of the houses. Not even so much as a cup of cold water will Philadelphia be able to offer the hosts who in 1876 will visit the Centennial and pay treble hotel rates, unless something be done.

SAMUEL PRIESTLY TAYLOR, the oldest organist in this country, died a few days ago in Brooklyn. He was born in London, England, in November, 1779, and was considered a prodigy when a child. His first public effort was at the age of 9, when he played a voluntary in Surrey Chapel, London. He began his musical career as a choir boy, came to this country in 1806, and was appointed organist of Christ Church, New York, in 1807. Subsequently he became organist of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn. He was the first President of a musical society out of which grew the present Brooklyn Philharmonic. His last public appearance as a performer was at the church festival held in Trinity Church, New York, in 1864. He was in his 96th year at the time of his death, and was probably not only the oldest organist in the country, but in the world.

The Philadelphians are also developing capacity for unhappiness. In the controversy between the Reading Railroad and the coal-dealers, it has come out that the good people of Philadelphia are plundered through shortage in weight to the extent of about six hundred thousand dollars per annum; and thereat the residents of the Quaker City are exceeding melancholy. But if they would experience the very luxury of woe, let them nose about till they find how they are cheated by their brokers, grocers, market-men, butchers, and dealers in household supplies, through adulterations, short weights, and other tricks of the trade. Then let them ask themselves how they can help themselves.

The foreign section of the editorial department of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* settles the question of civil and political liberty in Spain in a jiffy. CASTELLAR's election, observes the foreign section aforesaid, would have been a standing joke; SERRANO was but a sorry joke; but any Spaniard who doesn't agree with the party in power is free to travel, and every young man in Spain is as free to fight—for the devil knows who or what. Now, what does the *Globe-Democrat* propose to do about it?

A summary of the losses of the fire insurance companies for the first six months of this year shows that they aggregate more than the entire losses for 1874. The losses this year, too, have fallen, not upon the great cities, but chiefly upon the country towns, on property destroyed in which the insurance companies have paid about $26,000,000.

Indianapolis papers are hotly discussing the legs of Presidential candidates, all because the Democratic organ has questioned the soundness of Senator MORTON's limbs. Possibly in course of time the journals of that city will begin to consider the qualifications in point of brains of Presidential aspirants.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Illinois country papers are now amusing themselves with discussing Haines, the worst Speaker of the worst Legislature ever assembled in the State, as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency.

The New Orleans *Republican* makes complaint about it because at Vicksburg and Natchitoches there has been violation of "the tacit agreement that there should be at least a sort of Game law, under which the colored laborer should not be slain" while making the crop for the white land-owners.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has evolved from its inner consciousness the policy for the Ohio Democrats, who want a restoration of the flush times of 1864-'5, when a million men were withdrawn from productive industry and engaged in killing each other and destroying the products of industry besides. The next war is the thing for the Democracy,—the *G.-D.* suggests that it be with Mexico.

Nepotism for the next generation, is it? After toiling over that conundrum, the New York *Sun* with pensive reluctance concludes that President Grant's grandson, baby Sartoris, should he survive, after passing through the whooping-cough and measles, until he reaches the constitutional age, will be eligible to the Presidency.

How there can be division of opinion among Southern men on the currency question seems to puzzle the New Orleans *Times*. The South tried inflation, the *Times* reminds its readers, during the War, and the Confederate States financial policy of bolstering up credit by issuing more promises to pay "was the most complete failure known in history." To thinking men in the South, the *Times* says, the [present] paper money is simply a bad reminder of the War, and, like other remaining traces of that national misfortune, should be rendered innoxious until it can be entirely abated.

The Philadelphia *Press* is of opinion that a party issue cannot be made on the currency question without a reconstruction of parties, because of the "division of opinion, or rather of interest," on that question, which obtains in both parties about equal proportion. The *Press* assigns the currency issue to the category of questions "not to be forced upon organizations which cannot fairly assimilate them," and observes that, if any Republicans hope to make a unit of their delegations on that issue by abusing recalcitrants, "their wits are not as bright as the dollars they love."

Bewailing the misrepresentation of that city in Congress, the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "We have too many dunderheads, stupid dolts, one-horse merchants, second-class lawyers, and experienced stage drivers," and have not "had in all our history one member who comes up to our idea of a broad-minded, intellectual, first-class legislator." The *Chronicle* attributes this to lack of appreciation of brains on the part of the 'Friscoans; but doesn't it know the fact to be that the 'Frisco member represents nobody but the Bank of California or the Central Pacific, and that that's what's been the matter for years?

The *Courier-Journal* interprets the appeal of the rag-money Democracy to the South thus: The North annihilated our slave property; it compelled us to repudiate our debts, State and Confederate; and that turn about is fair-play. The response the *Courier-Journal* makes to this is, that the people of the South know all about the blessings of "cheap money," and appreciates the virtues of the "new issue" over the "old issue." Further, that the people of the South are not foreigners; want pay for their corn and cotton in a sound currency, and don't propose to bring again upon themselves the evils that came of rag-money for the sake of getting even with the North.

Whether the honor of their State shall be equal to that of a gambler is a conundrum being discussed by the Tennessee journals. It has been raised by suggestions of the impossibility of paying the State debt, and not that it be repudiated,—all denounce repudiation,—but that it must be "scaled,"—that is, one-half or one-third repudiated. Thereon the Memphis *Appeal* observes that the gambler pays his gambling debts because they are debts of honor, since the law does not compel him to pay them. So a State debt is a debt of honor exclusively, for there is no court to enter judgment against the State, wherefrom the *Appeal* argues that the honor of the State would be less than that of the gambler in case the State's creditors were offered part of what is due them, with the alternative of that or nothing.

PERSONAL.

The deadliest belles at Cape May come from Baltimore.

H. B. Hatton, of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, is at the Matteson House.

James Brown, of St. Giles', London, makes a living by skinning cats alive.

The test of true "tone" at Long Branch is whether you have kissed the small Sartoris.

Some Galveston men have been arrested for stealing a whale. This is the biggest sort of a steal.

The demi-monde of Paris think the tie-back style the ladies affect so much too immodest for them.

Ostrom, stroke of the Cornell boat, is a carpenter, and supports himself at college by working at the bench.

Wood ashes are said to kill the potato-bug as effectually as Paris green. Boarding-house hashes are the best.

Edward Baxter, of Nashville, one of the leading lawyers of the Southern States, is in town visiting friends.

Gambetta called Cassagnac the bully of the French press, the "King of Clowns." Hence Paul's anxiety to perforate him.

Alexandre Dumas is now writing on religious subjects. Adultery has ceased to interest him. Alexandre must be growing old.

Americans never, never will be slaves. Fulton was tied by an Englishman in the last rifle-match, and even then beat his adversary.

Anna Dickinson has a sister Susan. Susan is never heard of, though she is a great deal prettier than Anna, and dresses in good taste.

The Prodigal Son still worships the fatted calf, apparently, for Lydia Thompson's proposed return to the United States elates hundreds.

Charles Foote, a Syracuse lawyer, committed suicide by taking laudanum, because he could obtain no work. It speaks well for Syracuse.

Madrid has hit upon a unique method of raising money. It needs a monument for Cervantes, and has started a newspaper to collect the needful.

The *Herald*, learning that Gen. Howard wants to Christianize the Alaska Indians, advises him to start an Indian's Bank or Red Man's University.

Sir Charles Dilke respectfully calls upon the world in general not to pay too much attention to the whims of children. An old cat, he says, never troubles herself because her kittens run after their tails. An old cat, by the way, has six or seven at a time, which the human mother does not.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh, a noted leader of the Female-Suffrage movement, is lying at the point of death at the house of a friend in Syracuse, N. Y.

Belle Howitt, a burlesque actress, has damaged one of her necessary legs. A burlesque actress with a damaged leg might as well retire at once.

Secretary of War Belknap, Gen. Marcy, and Gen. William Myers arrived at Salt Lake last evening on their way to the Yellowstone and Upper Missouri.

A Mobile man has trained an alligator as a watchdog. There are few chicken-thieves in the city who care to "deny the allegation and defy the alligator."

Jewell is consistency as well as consistency a jewel. Having forbidden his clerks to smoke during working hours, he himself abstains from indulgence for the same time.

The zeal of relic-hunters has reached its climax. A gentleman of Jackson, Tenn., has preserved in alcohol a bedbug which was caught in a bed Gen. Jackson slept in.

St. Louis thinks she is going to have the largest Bessemer steel works in the world. Wait till September next when the vast rolling-mills of South Chicago begin to operate, before boasting.

Boston offers chances of cheap salvation just now which the needy should jump at. The wealth of the city being out of town, high-toned spiritual subsistence can be obtained for next to nothing.

How sweet a thing it is to see the Boston newspapers advertising a rival. The *Globe* wants its readers to buy the Boston *Sunday Times* and read the autobiography of *Jesse Pomeroy*, the boy-murderer.

The St. Louis *Times* thinks so much of a paragraph of the Brooklyn *Argus* relative to the "privileges of the city," that it publishes it twice a day in the same column, and by some mistake gives fair credit both times.

Lake George is a diplomatic resort. The representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Italy are stopping there. Fresh water being less buoyant than the briny, they dip lower here than at Cape May.

Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, Illinois State Auditor, who has been absent for some time, traveling with his wife in the East for her health, has just returned to Springfield. Mrs. Lippincott's health has much improved.

Cold Spring, a village on the Hudson, known to fame as the residence of Clara Louise Kellogg, was boldly entered by a gang of burglars, who were driven out by Miss Kellogg's brother's shot-gun, after breaking up her carriage.

M. Thironin, a Frenchman, had a dog. The dog killed a small boy, and the authorities imprisoned M. Thironin. More than ever does the French code shine conspicuously bright by the side of its imbecile Anglo-American brother.

Francis Joseph, the Unlucky, kissed Alexander of Russia when the two monarchs met. The name of the place where they met was appropriately Æger, which literally translated indicates a tendency to think oneself on shipboard in a frightfully heavy sea.

There lives at Wildwood, Col. Bowen's lovely residence in South Chicago, a Mr. Crosse, brother of the founder of the famous house of Crosse & Blackwell. Mr. Crosse is 72 years of age but is as hale and hearty as he was forty years ago. It runs in the family to preserve well.

Polonius' remark to *Ophelia* that she is "a green girl, unsifted in such perilous circumstances," has troubled French commentators. One of them solemnly declares that Shakspeare intended here to show that she made her living by selling "garden sass" or watercresses.

The Parisian is no prude. When it is announced, therefore, that Carpeaux' statues representing Bacchantes and dancing girls were so immodest that the French covered them with ink, and turned them into the gutter, it is pretty apparent that M. Carpeaux had not a very chaste imagination.

The events of a lifetime are often crowded into the briefest possible space of time, as is illustrated in the case of Gen. Joseph Lane. On the 1st of July he shot a panther on the Pacific Slope, and on the 5th delivered a tearing old address to a hardy audience of the most nondescript constituent elements.

The Mobile *Register* says that, since the appearance of Gen. Sherman's work, Gen. Hood has been engaged in the preparation of a book which will embrace an accurate and circumstantial account of his operations around Atlanta, and his Tennessee campaign, together with his reply to Gen. Joseph E. Johnson.

The Parisian mania for jumping into the Seine still continues. Even infants do it. The other day a baby leaped out of its mother's arms over a bridge; the mother leaped over to save her child; a strange woman jumped after to save the other two; a hard man was impelled to follow suit. All were rescued safe and sound but the baby.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Successful Miners' Strike—The Railroad Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—About a week ago the operators of the coal mines around Springfield notified the miners that they proposed to reduce wages from 4 to 3 cents per bushel. Thereupon the miners struck, and they maintained the strike until to-day, when the proprietors of the Barclay Coal Mine agreed to again pay 4 cents, and the miners will go to work in the morning. It is thought to-night the proprietors of the other mines will pay 4 cents, now that the agreement is broken.

The Railroad Commissioners for the Northwestern States will meet here in convention to-morrow, to devise means and ways to more effectually enforce the Railroad laws of their respective States against the railroads. The session will probably continue for several days.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The Northwestern National Fire and Marine Insurance Company has formally withdrawn from the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and will be independent henceforth. Charles H. Ford, Assistant General Agent, and J. Griswold, Special Agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, are here to arrange for a complete survey of all insurable property in this city and rerate the same. This is the result of recent strong representations by the Board agents here as to the oppressive character of the present schedule of rates.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 19.—The Government seems determined to enforce the law and keep interlopers out of the Black Hills till the treaty with the Indians is concluded. One hundred and thirty-five soldiers for Randall arrived here to-day and proceeded west, and it is stated that about 300 more will be along in a few days, whose particular business will be to guard the approaches to the Hills. All the passes over the White and Niobrara Rivers are now closely guarded.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY NORMAL-SCHOOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 19.—The sixth annual session of the Champaign County Normal School opened in this city to-day with a large attendance. It holds a six weeks' session. An able corps of teachers have been engaged, among whom are Prof. Hewitt, of Normal; Prof. Powell, of Aurora; Prof. Lanning, of Champaign; and Messrs. Ely and Piper, of Chicago.

PLUCKY NAVIGATORS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 19.—The yacht Effort, under 16 tons, which left Fleetwood, Eng., May 29, arrived here yesterday. The voyage of forty-nine days was remarkable for heavy weather. The crew consisted of the Captain, Mate, and two boys.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Sheridan Insists that He Isn't Officially Dead.

But Colvin Is Just as Positive that He Is.

To Be on the Safe Side His Obituary Has Been Written.

Together with an Epitaph of Much Merit.

The Subject Thinks He Has Been Interviewed Too Much.

Perhaps the Lock in the Council Is of His Planning.

The din of the combat is hushed, the smoke has cleared away, and the City-Hall wears the aspect of almost perfect peace. The reinforcements to the Mayor in the shape of Judge McAllister's decision have silenced, at least, if not conquered, the foe, and no further belligerent manifestations are expected immediately. It was thought yesterday that the Police Board would surrender unconditionally, but, though inactive, they still hold their ramparts and show no disposition to give up the fight.

The Mayor's forces and position are so strong that the continuation of the struggle will be entirely harmless and unavailing. He has routed the foe, horse, foot, and dragoons. The enemy are short of rations and ammunition and cannot hold out much longer. The appointment of a City Marshal will effectually silence all further warlike demonstrations, and the belligerent Board will lay down its arms, rebellion will hide its head, and the City Police and Fire Departments, under a new regime, will be serene once more.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE penetrated to the entrenchments of the Commissioners

UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE

yesterday. He was hospitably received by the General commanding, and the situation of affairs was left undisguised for his contemplation. Mark was melancholy, but not without the inspiration of a faint hope. Klokke was unyielding and still bristling with opposition, and Reno, though he is undoubtedly willing to accept the inevitable and make peace with the Mayor at once, is buoyed up by the determination of his companions, and still shows a considerable amount of fight. The twinkle yet played in Mark's eyes, and the smile played around the corners of his mouth, and he appeared to be in the usual

JOCULAR AND MERRY VEIN.

Yet he was not exempt from a certain sadness of demeanor, which would show itself in spite of his efforts. He was quite willing to admit that the battle had gone against him, but he displayed no disposition to yield while any resource within his reach remains untried.

He is the life and soul of the opposition, and, if he showed any signs of abandoning the position he has taken, he would be speedily and willingly followed by the other members of the Board. But his show of resistance seems to be infectious and

UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP

Klokke and Reno are willing to follow any course he may see fit to adopt. They are completely under his guidance, and Mark will never be obliged to relinquish the battle on account of their desertion. They will stick to him until he declares further opposition useless.

He was very uncommunicative yesterday. He glanced at the reporter with his usual jocular expression, but, when asked for information touching further developments, ensconced himself behind an almost impenetrable bulwark of taciturnity.

"I have been

INTERVIEWED TOO MUCH,"

said he. "The papers have said altogether too much about Mark Sheridan. They seem to delight in getting my name in capital letters, and I am becoming tired of it."

"But can you not give me an idea of your future actions?" asked the reporter, notwithstanding this discouraging opening of the conversation.

"No, I cannot," returned Sheridan. "Wait and see."

"You intend to still retain possession of your office?"

"Yes, I have not given up yet by any means."

"If a City Marshal is appointed to-night will you still resist?"

"Well, I am not prepared to answer that question. I have not made up my mind what I shall do."

Unfolding the lappel of his coat and

DISPLAYING THE GOLDEN INSIGNIA

of his position, he said: "The star still glitters, you see."

"Yes, but how long do you suppose it will adorn your manly bosom?"

"Longer than you expect, young man. Mark Sheridan knows what he is up to," and his face assumed an expression of great cunning and a sort of Bunsby-like suggestiveness of something very deep and startling. "Just wait a little, while there is something back of and beyond all this.

MARK IS NOT DONE

with 'em yet."

"What do you mean? Can't you enlighten me a little?"

"Not yet, but it may be some time before you see the Police Board done away with. We have had some good times here, haven't we, my boy? The boys won't forget Mark," and he settled himself firmly upon his cane-bottomed chair, as if then and there making a strong mental resolution never to give up until something more potent than Colvin and law removed him, and hummed a plaintive melody, in which it was lyrically averred that comrades should never part. The sentiment of the song appeared to appeal strongly to Mr. Klokke's acute sensibilities, and, brushing the gathering tear from his right eye, which was preparing itself for an extended excursion into a forest of mustache via his nose, he joined in the refrain. The absence of Mrs. Reno's piping treble was the only thing that detracted from the performance, notwithstanding it was

VERY AFFECTING

and the three or four reporters who had penetrated the lines were visibly moved and spoke words of comfort to Mark, telling him how much they thought of him, how dear he was to every heart, how they mourned to see him go, how they had never meant to say anything mean about him, etc., and cheered up Klokke by assuring him upon their honor as men and reporters they would always henceforth and forever after buy their hats at his store. His business instinct thus appealed to, Klokke for an instant forgot his official woes. The glimpse of wealth to be derived from the gigantic trade filled him with a bouyancy and lightness of heart that he had not felt for weeks.

"I have got a new store, boys, and shall be glad to see you. I laugh, just laugh right out sometimes, at this Police Board fuss. What do I care for it? Klokke has got a business to attend to. He needn't worry himself about Colvin or anybody else. I have half a mind to let the Board go to pot. A frown from Sheridan brought him to his senses, and, assuming the sternness of a Dutch buzzar, he added, "But I won't be

TURNED OUT ILLEGALLY,

and will fight as long as there is any use in it. We don't intend to turn the Board over to a pack of thieves."

An *Inter-Ocean* man here ventured to ask why the Board had not been more active in

SUPPRESSING THIEVES

and bunko-men, which had overrun the city during their administration.

Mr. Klokke elevated his mustache and glared out of his coal-black eye. Says he, with much vehemence, "I defy you, young man, to name a city which has a better-governed police force or a better set of men in its ranks. We have the best Fire Department in the world."

"If we have failed in any respect," said Sheridan, "it has not been our fault. With the head official such a man as he is, how is it possible for the subordinate departments to do their duty? Can a man who will conduct himself as he has in connection with

THE CAN-CAN BUSINESS

inspire any respect for any branch of the City Government? And what could the Board of Police do in the face of such a man as Rehm as Superintendent? He was, and is, notoriously intimate with Mike McDonald, who acts as

A GO-BETWEEN

for the bunko-men and thieves and the Police Department." Mr. Sheridan indulged in a good many loose animadversions against Colvin and the Superintendent, and said that if the Board was forced to retire, none could justly say it had failed to do its duty considering the difficulties against which it has always been obliged to contend. Both he and Klokke expressed themselves to be perfectly satisfied with their official records, which in the event of their departure could bear the test of public scrutiny.

Mrs. Reno here came in with her knitting-work and alluded with garrulous petulance to the presence of so many reporters. The estimable old lady never did like newspaper men, and since her present troubles began she has held them in utter detestation. The ungrateful dame unreasonably attributes her difficulties to them, though they have uniformly treated her with the respect and consideration due to her age and sex.

Says she, "What are you doing?

GETTING UP AN EXHIBITION

for these reporters?"

"O! we are just having a little chat," mildly replied Sheridan.

"Well, I wouldn't have anything to do with them;" and she turned up her nose contemptuously.

The gathering of newspaper talent was evidently too aggravating to her nerves, and she soon departed.

THE TRIBUNE reporter then renewed the attack on Sheridan, but he remained entrenched behind a determined uncommunicativeness. After several questions, he at last said, "If the foundation is rotten the superstructure cannot stand. If a house is built upon the sand, it will be swept away. If the Police Board is founded upon law and justice, it will not perish. It will not fall on account of fraud and ballot-box stuffing."

"Do you rely at all upon the effort being made to show that the election of '72 charter is illegal?"

"I cannot tell you that," returned he.

"But, if the action of the Citizens' Association establishes that fact, you will of course take advantage of it?"

"Why, certainly. If that election proves to have been illegal, the Police Board stands exactly as it was."

"You refuse to tell me of your future movements?"

"I was in my attorney's office an hour or so to-day, but failed to see him. I cannot tell before consulting him further. I have not even advised with my coadjutors as to what we will next do."

"You will do something?"

"We will do something."

Finding that Mark was inclined to give reporters the cold shoulder, if there is any difference in the temperature of his shoulders, the reporter left him to his own thoughts and to the development of his plans for the future.

It is not known by any one what the next step on the part of the Board will be.

Mayor Colvin, who was afterwards seen, and who bears his triumph with becoming dignity, thought they had

NO FURTHER RESORT.

It was useless, said he, to appeal to a full Bench of the Supreme Court. The case had been decided by one of the best Judges; there was no doubt that his colleagues would concur in it. Such an action would require a great deal of time, and in the end be useless. The Board was a thing of the past. It had perished by the will of the people. Further opposition by its members was futile, and Sheridan, Klokke, and Reno had gasped their last gasp and kicked their last kick.

This was the sentiment on every hand. The Board was looked upon as a dead cock in the pit. The Aldermen one and all had but one thing to say, and that was, that the Board had gone up higher than Donaldson's balloon, had perished in its pride, and that a prolongation of the struggle was as valueless as the floppings of a chicken with its head off. There were

NO REGRETS,

no expressions of sympathy for the unfortunates. In the pomp and glory of their official pride, the Aldermen laughed and chatted heartlessly over the event. Not a tear was shed, not a reverent step turned towards the room in which the Commissioners were slowly passing away. Not a tender hand or a kindly voice save "Doc" Ward's, whose eyes were moist with weeping, were there to sooth them in their last hours. The heartless and curious occasionally glanced into the death chamber and then turned unfeelingly away. The sun shone brightly, the buzz of official business went on, knots of Aldermen gathered here and there almost in the presence of death, to chatter about a City Marshal, while yet life had not passed out of the Board which he is expected to succeed.

Poor dear Sherry! now that he has gone from us we will miss him. Half of the life of the City-Hall is gone. The "boys" will regret his absence sorely, and sigh to behold the empty cane-bottom chair into which he fitted so neatly. He was always jovial, full of fun, a favorite with the reporters. It will fill every heart with sadness to see the merry twinkle in his eyes and the happy smile which always played about his mouth, showing a set of teeth well preserved by Irish diet, no more. Alas, no more shall we hear his utterances of oracular wisdom, his jibes and playful jests, be admiring witnesses of his shrewdness and his bright exhibitions of political policy. We had learned to love that cute, cunning smile which denoted that way down somewhere he was meditating some brilliant coup d'etat which would carry consternation to the camps of his enemies. Ah, how shrewd he was; what a regular deep 'un. Sly, devilish sly. We shall not see another like him.

Bridgeport made but one such man,
And broke the die in molding Sheridan.

Klokke, we shall miss him too. There was a ferocity, a Satanic appearance in his mustache, and a fire in his eye that struck the careful reporter unfavorably. But still, Klokke, we shall miss thee.

Granny Reno, the boys used to tease you. No wonder you sometimes got mad. They were naughty, naughty wretches. Please forgive them. We shall think of you with sadness.

FIRES.

INCENDIARISM AT PEKIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., July 16.—Four Government detectives have been here since Friday. Last night an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the McIntire rectifying establishment, before 11 o'clock. John Sullivan was arrested, charged with the crime. He was held to bail this morning. After the arrest, paper saturated with oil and some partially burned matches were found in the rear of the building. Sullivan has only been here a week. He came here from Chicago well recommended, and the prevailing belief is that the wrong man was caught. Some even express the conviction that the whole affair is a job of some kind.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The insurance on the furniture factory of Mitchell & Co., which was burned yesterday, is as follows: American Central, St. Louis, $2,500; Fire Insurance Company, St. Louis, $2,500; Amazon, Cincinnati, $2,500; Union Mutual, Philadelphia, $2,500; German American, Pennsylvania, $1,500; Farmers', Merchants' and Mechanics', Hamilton, O., $1,500; Franklin, Wheeling, $1,000; Westchester, N. Y., $1,000; St. Paul, Minn., $2,500; Lancaster, Pa., $2,500; Bangor, Me., $2,500; German American, N. Y., $2,500; Kenton, Ky., $1,250; Pacific, St. Louis, $1,250; Northwestern National, Milwaukee, $2,500.

AT SEWARD, KENDALL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, July 19.—The barn of William Snyder, in Seward, Kendall County, was struck by lightning during the storm on Friday night last, and burned, together with the entire contents, including six valuable horses, hay, grain, farming implements, a fine buggy, and other property. One of the horses was led out of the burning structure, but broke away, and rushed back to be consumed with the rest. The loss is put at $3,000, with no insurance.

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 19.—A fire at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 18th in the joiner and fitting shops of Berkery & Gay's Furniture Company caused a loss of $20,000. Insurance, $14,000. The buildings burned were detached on Kent street, and the loss will not interfere with the manufacturing and wareroom orders.

AT WINDSOR, CAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—A fire broke out about 10:15 this evening in Rice's large furniture store in Windsor, Can., on the corner of Pelissier and London streets. It was entirely destroyed, with its contents. The loss is estimated at over $7,000. Cause unknown. Two or three small houses near by were somewhat damaged.

AT FALL RIVER, MASS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 19.—A slight fire in Granite Mill No. 1 this morning caused a panic, and in the rush out of the operatives one girl had her leg broken.

Ex-members of the New York Seventh Regiment in San Francisco are taking steps towards the organization of a club for social purposes.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murderous Burglars at Work in the Town of Mission, La Salle County.

Two of Them Enter the House of a Farmer and Awaken the Inmates.

The Farmer Beaten Senseless with a Revolver, and a Visitor Fatally Shot.

An Iowa Married Man Elopes with Two Young Nieces.

He Is Assisted in His Scheme by the Mother of the Girls.

MURDEROUS WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 19.—Last Saturday evening a most diabolical murder was perpetrated in the Town of Mission, in this county. A Norwegian of the name of Peterson, who lived one-fourth of a mile east of a small village which was named Norway, received a stranger about dark, who came there to borrow money, and had with him reliable vouchers, which prove that he was honest in his professions. The family retired at night, the old gentleman and the visitor occupying the same bed, Mrs. Peterson and the hired girl taking another in an adjoining room to where Peterson and his friend slept, they being old acquaintances and personal friends. About midnight two powerful men appeared at the bedside of these two men, and as Mr. Peterson occupied the front side of the bed, he was the first object of their attack.

The robbers had broken one revolver upon Mr. Peterson's head, but he revived, and was able to go to the neighbors for help.

It seems that the robbers were aware that Peterson had at that time $1,600 in gold and silver in a common kiester in the upper story of his building.

After demanding of Peterson his money, which at first he refused to give, and which afterwards, as he said, he would give if they would spare his life, he offered to show them where the money was, but, as he arose from his bed, he was struck upon the temple with the butt-end of a revolver in the hands of one of these robbers and felled to the floor. Some time after he waked to consciousness, and at that moment he heard in the back yard a stentorian voice, "Give me your money or your life!" Looking in the bed which he and his companion had only recently occupied, he discovered that his friend was gone, and then he realized the situation. He fled as soon as possible for rescue. He went to the Post-Office, a fourth of a mile distant, and found relief; but in the meantime the robbers, discovering that the young and vigorous Norwegian, Jaranson, had frustrated their scheme, brought all their power to bear upon him. He was shot three times—once through the body and near the heart, next through the lung, and a shot struck him through the shoulder, and yet he lived to tell his story of the encounter and bid good-bye to his friends. His hands plainly proved, in addition to outside testimony, that he had died like a man. The robbers got nothing. Even the dead man had his money in his pocket. There is much excitement about the murder.

THE TROUBLES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chetona (Kan.) Advance, July 15.

There have been no less than eight or ten murders reported within the last two weeks. Judge Busheyhead, an uncle of the Treasurer, was murdered on the road to the Court-House in Illinois District, and his head cut off and hid, and has not yet been found. One week ago last Sabbath night, Richard Fields, a prominent merchant of Tahlequah, and Auditor of the Nation, was shot while sitting in church. One would naturally suppose that if a man was safe from violence anywhere, it would be in the house of prayer, and when surrounded with innocent women and children; but such things fail to have their influence in Tahlequah. In Saline District, Charley Konsine and Dick Riley enter into a little pistol argument over a bottle, hurry off to the happy hunting-grounds. A white man is found dead on Spring Creek, and another is shot on the road near the same place, all within the space of a few days.

On Grand River, William Cocran fells a woman because she would not let him murder a man who was asleep in the house. A cattle buyer is found dead and robbed on Barren Fork. The Sheriff of Sequoyah District is called to the door and saluted with a load of buck-shot.

As we go to press we learn of another brutal murder in the Cherokee Nation, this time in Canadian district. On last Friday morning, about 8 o'clock, the house of Mr. Jesse Foreman, who lives 2 miles from Webber's Falls, was surrounded by a dozen or more scoundrels from Illinois district, and before he was aware of their presence he found himself at their mercy. Foreman was shot down in his own house, in the presence of his family. Our informant, who left the scene in less than an hour after the murder was committed, reports the most intense excitement prevailing in the neighborhood, in which the murdered man was a great favorite. It is regarded as another evidence that the Ross faction are determined, if possible that opposition to their schemes of plunder shall be accounted for with the life of any one who may so oppose them.

A BORDER ATROCITY.

Kansas City Times.

Mr. C. W. Chase, who has just returned from a trip over the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, furnishes us the particulars of the recent atrocious outrage committed by a brace of desperadoes upon Mr. George Elmes, of Hays City, Kan. About a fortnight since Mr. Elmes purchased a quantity of sutler's goods, and with a wagon and mule team started from Hays City to Trinidad, N. M., to dispose of his stock. He was joined by an old acquaintance named John Gores, who had expressed a wish to accompany him on the trip. Arriving at Trinidad, Elmes disposed of his stock on satisfactory terms, and with something over $1,000 in his pocket, started homeward with his companion.

At their first halting-place, Gores got into a game of cards, and induced Elmes, who kept aloof from the party, to loan him $72 and a revolver, all of which he subsequently reported to Elmes that he had lost, and they then resumed their journey. Between Grenada and Dodge City they were joined by a man named John Moores, to whom Gores made known the history of Elmes' commercial venture, and the plethoric condition of his purse. The result of their conference was a concerted attack upon Elmes, who was knocked down, and, after being inhumanly kicked and beaten, was bucked and gagged, and then robbed by his assailants. This was on Thursday night, and in this helpless condition the victim was thrown into and concealed in the wagon, while his captors drove on to Dodge City, the journey terminating on Sunday night. During this long interval the wretched man lay bound in the wagon, without a morsel of food or drop of water, suffering the most excruciating tortures. At Dodge City Gross went into town, on the pretext of mailing a letter to his wife, but promising his comrade to return. Instead of doing so, he jumped aboard the train and departed. Moores, finding himself deserted by his companion, also decided to seek safety in flight, but he had neither the hardihood to murder nor the humanity to release his wretched victim, although the tortured prisoner begged that he would put an end to his sufferings by death. Still gagged and bound he was inhumanly left in the same position, the robber supposing that he would soon perish in the agonies of hunger and thirst. Moores, having detached a mule, rode off to Fort Larned, where he took the train for Great Bend, as was supposed. In this condition Elmes was soon afterwards discovered, and the apparently dying man was conveyed to Dodge City, where he received every possible attention. It was afterward ascertained that Moores left the train at Pawnee Station, and that Gores had succeeded in reaching Trinidad. A requisition has been issued by Gov. Osborn for the arrest and return of the latter, and an energetic search is being made for Moores, who, it is believed, cannot escape. Elmes still lies in a critical condition at Dodge City, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

SEDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—Some ten days ago Mrs. Nee, wife of a Scott County farmer, and son brought to St. Paul a half-witted girl, whom they delivered to the city officers, saying they had found her in the Scott County woods on their way to the city. Subsequently, the girl stated that her name was Bridget Nee, that she had lived in the Nee family fourteen years, and was enceinte by Michael, Mrs. Nee's husband. Nee, wife, and son were accordingly arrested yesterday at Shakopee, the former on the charge of seduction, and the others as accessories. At the Municipal Court this afternoon Mrs. Nee and son confessed that the girl's story was true so far as they were concerned, and Nee volunteered to pay the hospital expenses and provide for the girl and her offspring, on which the case was compromised, the prosecution fearing that the girl's evidence, on account of her mental condition, would not, unaided, secure the conviction of the parties accused. The Nees deny that the girl is a relative or entitled to their name.

THE LOUISVILLE DEFALCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The late defalcation in the Collector's office at Louisville was first discovered in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Revenue-Agent Wheeler had just made an examination of collection, and, being furnished with a false balance by Jackson, reported the official right. This balance excited suspicion here, and, upon comparing it with the balance on the 1st of June, it was found to vary $79,000. Word was sent to Wheeler to examine the office and its amounts by this balance for a certain period furnished from here, and this immediately exposed the defalcation. The officers had been examined three times within the last fifteen months, and each of the officers had been deceived by a set of false papers which Jackson kept with especial reference to such examinations, keeping another set for the inspection of the Collector, and the latter officer, having no such means of testing these statements as are found in the office here, had failed to detect anything wrong.

ONE OF BILL KING'S SATELLITES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—Dan W. Willard, Court Clerk of Pine County, was arraigned to-day before United States Commissioner Cardozo of this city, and gave bail to answer to charges of issuing certificates of naturlization without the parties appearing before him. It is alleged that Willard last fall, being himself a candidate, and working also for Bill King, sent a large number of naturalization papers signed and sealed, with a blank only for the name of the person, into Scandinavian settlements, upon which between 100 and 200 foreigners were registered as voters. Willard waiving examination, it is not known whether he denies the charge or not.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

BEAVER, Utah, July 19.—It is stated this morning, on the best authority, that the prosecution will not accept Lee's statement, as they expect to prove more than he confesses by witnesses who are already here, some of whom participated in the massacre. R. N. Baskin arrived last night, and will take an active part in the prosecution. In the court this morning, the names of 107 witnesses, subpœnaed for the People, were called. Not more than half being present, Lee's counsel asked for a continuance till to-morrow, when they promised to be ready without fail.

There have been complaints made against several of the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the Lee case, charging them, before a Justice of the Peace, with complicity in the murders at Mountain Meadows, and on other grounds. Marshal Maxwell has issued orders to his deputies not to allow a witness to be arrested and taken out of the county, and to protect them with force of arms if necessary.

NEW PUNISHMENT FOR MALPRACTICE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., July 19.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. F. Mewhirter, a well-known farmer of Walnut Township, Pottawatomie County, shot and dangerously wounded Dr. Hatton. The cause of the difficulty is alleged on the part of Mewhiter to be malpractice in connection with his wife on the part of the physician one year ago. Mewhirter immediately rode to this city, and surrendered himself to the authorities. Hatton has a wife and three small children. An immense crowd, in fact a mob, assembled and threatened lynching, but the prompt action on the part of Mewhirter in reaching this city averted such action. It is possible that the wounded man may recover.

THE POUND MURDER CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 18.—The direct examination in the case of the Fullers, for the murder of William Pound, which commenced Friday, ended this noon, when the Recorder adjourned the Court over until Monday, when the cross-examination will take place. The counsel for the defense are Messrs. Stewart and McBride, and Prosecuting-Attorney Adsit is handling the other side. The elder Fuller no longer feigns insanity, he having found out that he would fare better if he did not attempt the insanity dodge.

A HORSE-THIEF CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—Crosby Jones, a young man, came to the home of Charles Niccolls, Towanda Township, some days ago, with a gray mare, went to work as a farm hand, and offered to sell the horse to Niccolls, who came to Bloomington to inquire, fearing that the horse was stolen. On arriving Marshal Boyce informed him that a horse answering the description had been stolen a week ago from James E. Middlesworth, of Mosmequa, Shelby County, who offered $75 for the arrest of the thief. Jones was promptly taken into custody and jailed.

THE MUCH-INDICTED WADDY THOMPSON.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Waddy Thompson was brought before Judge Flippin, of the Criminal Court, to-day, and, counsel agreeing, his trial will commence to-morrow. He is under six indictments, three for horse-stealing, one for an attempt to commit larceny, and two for perjury; and for being the lessee of the Missouri Penitentiary, and having figured so extensively in the recent habeas corpus cases in Missouri to prevent being brought here for trial, and having forfeited a bond of $10,000, the case excites considerable interest. Thompson was sent to jail.

A BRUTAL ATTACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Late last evening, as Peter Best, a merchant of Wyandotte, Kan., just across the State line, entered his room over his store and struck a light, he was knocked down by a negro, the son of a preacher named Branch, and his skull crushed. The negro then attempted to rob him, but he became alarmed and jumped out of the back window and escaped. He was subsequently captured, and is now awaiting the result of Mr. Best's injuries, which are very serious.

PICKPOCKETS AND GAMBLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—A special detective named Bossler, attached to Howe's circus, was shot Saturday by one monte-gambler while trying to arrest another. The wound is in the groin, but it is thought to be not dangerous. The circusmen then united with the local police and arrested six pickpockets and gamblers, after giving each a severe pounding. The village people threaten to lynch the six if they escape legal punishment.

THE LATEST ELOPEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 19.—A fellow named William Alger, having a wife and five children, eloped with his two nieces, the oldest only 17 years of age, from his home in Calamas, a few days ago. The strangest part of the story is that the mother of the girls sided them in their escape. Alger's wife is said to be a very estimable woman, and much respected by all who know her.

THE LOUISVILLE DEFALCATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—The revenue officers completed to-night their investigation into the affairs of the Collector's office, and report the defalcation to be $82,000. It is their opinion that Jackson has been stealing for several years, but that the bulk of the money was taken during last February. No trace of how he disposed of the stolen money has been discovered.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 19.—While Richard Howard, a farmer living 3 miles from the city with his family, were at church yesterday, some person entered their dwelling and ransacked the drawers, trunks, and closets. Nothing has been missed as yet but $12 in gold coin.

DISCHARGED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19.—Mrs. Dimmock who attempted to shoot Dr. A. W. Thompson at Northampton, was brought before the Judge to-day, at Thompson's instigation, for committal to the lunatic hospital. Thompson's counsel announced, however, that he would not press the petition, and the woman was discharged.

WOULDN'T BELIEVE THEM.

NEW YORK, July 19.—In the Court of General Sessions Thomas Sprott, who threw his wife out of a three-story window, was sentenced to ten years in the State's Prison, notwithstanding that both man and wife denied the assault.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

NEW YORK, July 19.—During a quarrel among some drunken negroes in a saloon in Broome street, near Thompson, early yesterday, one man was killed, another was fatally wounded, and two or three were badly cut.

CAR ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 19.—Six tramps were arrested at Gilman to-day for robbing a freight car, and bound over in bonds of $1,000 each, and in default sent to the Iroquois County Jail.

THE DAWN BREAKETH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—The jury in the case of ex-Treasurer Parker rendered a verdict for the State in the sum of $76,000. This is the first substantial result of the efforts in this State to bring official plunderers to justice.

WIFE-MURDER IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., July 19.—George Medway killed his wife yesterday. They had been separated.

WASHINGTON.

Newspaper Story that the President Has Weakened, and Will Not Bounce Mr. Fisher—Chagrin of the Three First-class Secretaries Thereat—Chief Clerk Avery's Letters Said to Be the Chief Conspirators Against Him—The Speakership.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The *Evening Star* says: "We learn upon good authority today that the President has recalled his request for the resignation of Judge Fisher, and that that gentleman will continue as United States Attorney for this District. We understand that the President found nothing affecting the integrity or ability of Judge Fisher, but, on the other hand, has received many warm indorsements and requests for his retention from the Judges of the Court and leading members of the Bar. It is admitted that objections exist in regard to the personnel of the office, but Judge Fisher proposes to remove all ground of complaint on that score by a complete reorganization, and the appointment of an assistant or assistants, who shall be entirely acceptable to the public. His former assistant, Mr. Harrington, won an enviable reputation as a public prosecutor, and if Judge Fisher is able now to find a successor of equal capacity and energy it is not too much to say that it would greatly add to the administration of justice in the District." The announcement that the President has decided to retain United States District-Attorney Fisher has caused great excitement in Cabinet circles. Secretaries Pierrepont and Bristow and Postmaster-General Jewell have all been interviewed respecting it, and are unable to conceal their surprise. The peculiar fact is that the request for the resignation of Fisher originated with the President, who directed the Attorney-General to request Fisher to resign. The announcement evidently proceeds from Boss Shepherd and Dick Harrington, who went to Long Branch to intercede in behalf of Fisher, and to protect him while under fire. They gave out that they succeeded in their mission, and that Fisher is not to go, if at all, until the validity or falsehood of the charges made against him shall have been tested by some investigation. If this statement shall prove well founded, it will place several members of the Cabinet in a very embarrassing position. The Secretaries named have all recommended the retirement of Fisher for cause, on account of matters which came within their official knowledge in their respective Departments. Sensational persons will endeavor to so magnify the opinions to which these Cabinet officers have given expression to-night as to predict that, if Fisher is retained, there will be a rupture in the Cabinet. Atty.-Gen. Pierrepont to-night, upon reading the announcement, stated that he had no further information upon the subject, and that he should not receive any until to-morrow morning. It it were true, it would greatly surprise him.

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP.

Sam Randall is quite communicative as to his chances for the Speakership. He claims to have 100 votes pledged, which is more than enough to carry the caucus.

AVERY.

The Treasury Department has received no official advices of the indictment of Avery, but the best private information here is that he has been indicted. His friends here claim that his case will turn upon the proof as to the two facts: First, whether he knew that a ring existed in St. Louis; second, whether he received money. They insist that these points being negatived his letters and telegrams can be explained. Otherwise they acknowledge the evidence unfavorable.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by rising barometer, winds veering to southwest and northwest, slightly warmer, clearer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 19.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther
6:53 a. m.	30.08	64	78	N. E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.06	68	79	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.02	71	59	N., E., fresh	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.99	70	57	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.00	64	80	N. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.98	64	83	E. fresh	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 71; minimum thermometer, 58.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 19—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.92	62	Calm	.....	Clear.
Chicago	29.98	64	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.00	63	E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.11	61	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.93	73	S. E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.86	72	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Escanaba	29.91	66	S. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.88	77	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.98	71	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.93	75	Calm	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.03	60	Calm	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.93	71	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.00	67	N. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.92	73	S., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.93	68	E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.

THE ANN ARBOR DIVORCE CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 19.—The Lewitt divorce case creates the most intense excitement. The most prominent citizens have had their names brought out in connection with it. The testimony will probably be concluded to-morrow, and the argument, which will occupy over a week, will commence Wednesday.

A LUCKY FIND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 19.—On Saturday a family moved into a small house on Bass street which has been unoccupied for some time, and discovered under a small pile of straw in the corner of a room a roll of money and notes, amounting to $7,000. There is no clew to the ownership.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—Steamships City of Chester and Germanic, from New York, have arrived.

FATHER POINT, July 19.—Steamships Nova Scotian and Quebec, from Liverpool, and Canadian, from Glasgow, have arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A. Knisely, of Chicago, has been awarded the contract of putting a new roof on the Illinois State Normal School.

The Township of Lawrence, Van Buren County, Mich., has enjoined the Building Committee from erecting a fire-proof building, lately ordered by the Board of Supervisors.

Capt. Kanan, of Decatur, special agent of the Government, is in Bloomington, viewing the city with the object of furnishing better quarters for the postal office. He is receiving propositions for post-office rooms from a number of persons. The present location is altogether too cramped and limited for the needs of the office.

SPORTING NEWS.

Programme for the Opening Day of the Dexter Park Races.

The St. Louis Club Meets Defeat at the Hands of the Bostons.

The Chicago Professional Nine for 1876.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

The second meeting at Dexter Park begins this afternoon. The opening day will offer a race for horses that have never beaten 2:45, for a purse of $800; for which the following horses are entered: Belle Brown, Monarch Rule, Miraculous, Pilot Mambrino, Joe, and Cruiser. All are good horses, some of whom are local favorites, and the contest will be close and interesting.

The second race, and the concluding one of the day, will be between running horses, best three in five, for a purse of $500. It will introduce the following: Reality, George Rice, Lady Washington, Sweet Bay, and War Jig. The latter animal is a celebrated runner, whose owner has offered to match him for $1,000 against any horse in this State. He is the favorite in the pool-selling.

The attendance promises to be large, and the indications are that the meeting will be an extraordinarily successful one, both in point of patronage and the quality of the contests.

The track may be reached by the State street cars, and trains on the Michigan Southern and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Roads, which leave at 2:15 p. m., and will wait for passengers until after the races are over.

POOL-SELLING.

Maj. Barker, the king of pool-sellers, opened out last night in the Palmer House Exchange, and for a couple of hours carried on a brisk business. The bidding was animated and satisfactory. A large number of strangers were in attendance, and backed their judgment with their greenbacks. In the 2:45 race Pilot Mambrino had the call at small odds against the field, but there were some pools sold where the field loomed up over the "choice." One pool was sold as follows: Pilot Mambrino, $14; Belle Brown, $9; field, including Monarch Rule, Mirculous, Joe, and Cruiser, $14.

The running race, $500, mile heats, three in five, filled with Reality, George Rice, Lady Washington, Sweet Bay, and War Jig. The latter sold favorite at $15 to $12 for the field.

Col. Mansur will, if possible, have gentlemen of integrity in the stand as judges during the meeting. He has invited Messrs. N. K. Fairbank, J. K. Fisher, and Abner Taylor to preside over the races, and, if they can be induced to go into the stand, the public may rest assured the races will be conducted "on the square."

PITTSBURG, PA., RACES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—At Friendship Park to-day, the handicap race for $1,000 was won by Jennie Frolic in six heats, beating Alert, John McKee, and Nelse. Best time, 2:44¼.

In the match race for running horses, $200 a side, King William beat Young Toronto in three straight heats. Time, 40, 41¾, 43.

BASE-BALL.

THE NINE FOR NEXT YEAR.

THE TRIBUNE this morning presents the nine for 1876. The management of the White Stockings, in the engagement of new players, have acted with the most commendable promptness. The effects of delaying until the season was far advanced was seen last year. When Wood then went East in quest of players he found that the best of them had already been engaged. It was only after much difficulty that he was able to engage a nine at all. Events in the ball season, thus far, have proved that it was a poor nine, by no means what Chicago desired, and entirely unworthy to uphold her reputation in base-ball, either at home or abroad. As soon as it met the professionals of the East it showed signs of weakness not before suspected. Taking the field early, the managers have been able to engage a club which, as the names will show, is well nigh invincible. As the Bostons will disband at the close of the season, the Wrights going to Cincinnati to form a club there, they have been successful in engaging the best players of that nine, in spite of a very strong competition on the part of the Wrights and others. The Athletics, also, have been levied upon for their best man. With these, and Peters, Devlin, Hines, and Glenn, the flower and strength of the White Stockings, they have formed a nine which ought, in all reason, to carry off the championship of 1876. Below are appended the names, which cannot fail to be heartily approved by every admirer of the game:

Pitcher—Spalding, Boston.
Catcher—White, Boston.
First base—Devlin, Chicago.
Second base—Barnes, Boston.
Third base—Sutton, Athletic.
Short stop—Peters, Chicago.
Left field—Glenn, Chicago.
Centre field—Hines, Chicago.
Right field—McVey, Boston.
Substitute—O'Rourke, Boston.
Substitute—Golden, Chicago.
Substitute—Warren, Chicago.

ATHLETICS VS. ATLANTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The sixth game between the Athletics and Atlantics was played here this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for the former. The Atlantics came on with but five men, and had to enlist the services of four amateurs of this city,—Arundel, Bushong, Hellings, and Fulmer. The Athletics batted remarkably well, and punished Cassidy's very wild pitching for 23 runs, while the Atlantics made only 3 runs, 2 of which were given by the poor play of Clapp, and another by an error of Craver. The Philadelphia amateurs did the best fielding and batting for the Atlantics.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Atlantics	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Athletics	0	4	2	7	5	0	0	3	2	—23

CHICAGOS—NEW HAVENS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—Base-ball—Chicagos, 4; New Havens, 1.

BOSTONS—ST. LOUIS BROWNS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Base-ball—Bostons, 7; St. Louis Browns, 2.

PHILADELPHIAS—MUTUALS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Base-ball—Philadelphias, 7; Mutuals, 5.

AMATEUR GAMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 19.—Base-ball: Nationals, of Peoria, 22; Socials, of Pekin, 9.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 19.—The Atlanta Base-Ball Club beat the Actives of this city this afternoon by a score of 13 to 6.

AQUATIC.

THE LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN REGATTA.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The rowing regatta at Milneburg, Lake Pontchartrain, was a great success. Fifteen thousand persons witnessed the race. The single-scull shell race was won by Henry C. Cheever, of Charleston, by three lengths; R. G. Musgrove, of the St. John Club, second; Owen Reilly, of New Orleans, third; P. J. Gillen, of Orleans, fourth; M. Dallas, of the Southern, fifth; L. W. Perkins, of the St. John Club, sixth.

The two-oared shell race was won by the St. John Club; the Charles T. Howard Club second, Pelican Club third.

The four-oared gig race was won by the Riversides by three lengths, Hope second, Howards third, Southerns fourth, Orleans fifth, St. John sixth.

The four-oared shell race was won by the Riversides, Charlestons second, Orleans third, Hope fourth, Howard fifth, Pelican sixth, St. John seventh. Won by six lengths.

FAST AMATEUR TIME.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 18.—The time made by Frank E. Yates, Friday evening, while "coaching" "Herb" Pearson, is the best amateur time on record. He made the 2 miles—1 mile and return—in 14:05. Everything during the race was favorable to fast time.

A Desperate Miner.

Reese River (Nev.) Reveille.

Frank Engstrom, a Swedish miner, well known in Austin, has been since yesterday morning barricaded in a drift connected with the Grove mine, where a body of rich ore has lately been struck. He is armed with guns, and refuses to let anybody come in or to come out himself. Sheriff Emery, who knows him well, went to serve a warrant on him on account of some threats he had made to one of the men employed by the Grove, but all attempts at explanation were vain. He has a lot of powder in the drift, and swears he will blow everything to atoms, himself included, if any attempt at an entrance is made. It appears that the Grove people broke through to the place where Engstrom was working, and where a rich body of ore has been found, they claiming it as their own, whilst Engstrom claims it as his. The entrance to the latter's drift, which is quite a distance from the Grove incline, is barricaded, and, it is said, so much caved in that it is very dangerous. The only safe exit, therefore, is through the Grove incline, but he declines to come out, food having been furnished him, and he says that his drift will be taken possession of as soon as he leaves it, and he intends to stay there until he hears from the Swedish Consul in San Francisco, to whom he says he has written. John Frost advised him to come out, offering to put a man of his own choosing in the drift during his absence, but he will listen to nothing, and it is feared he has become insane through excitement.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

THE ELECTIONS IN BAVARIA.

BERLIN, July 19.—Returns of the Bavarian elections indicate that the Electoral College will consist of seventy-seven Liberals and seventy-nine Ultramontanes.

THE COINAGE REFORM.

BERLIN, July 3.—The *North German Gazette* of this evening reverting to the fact of the Berlin rate of exchange on London having fallen on Thursday last to 20.52, in consequence of which payments in London in German gold would no longer prove remunerative, devotes a long article to the question of the carrying out of the coinage reform in Germany. It says that from the 1st of January next Bavaria will likewise adopt the reckoning by Imperial marks. The period will then have arrived when the gold standard will come into force throughout the German Empire. No sudden measures will be necessary for that purpose, as, since the 1st inst., only 39,000,000 florin pieces, South German coinage, pass as valid coins, and of these only about 20,000,000 are really in circulation. With regard to the paper currency, further changes will become requisite. Besides the issue of notes under 50 marks, to the extent of 157,000,000 marks, it will be necessary to have notes in readiness varying in value from 50 to 100 marks to the extent of nearly 200,000,000 marks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISRAELI'S PROGRAMME.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Disraeli stated that the Government would proceed with the Agricultural, the Merchant Shipping, the Judicature, and the Land Transfer bills. He declined to say what disposition would be made of other measures. He hoped, with the assistance of the House, to bring their labors to a close at a reasonable and satisfactory period. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the Premier's indefiniteness.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Of functionaries invited to the Lord Mayor's international banquet the following have signified their acceptance: The Prefects of the Seine, of Pas de Calais, and of the Police of Paris; the Mayors of Calais, Bordeaux, Geneva, Rome, Turin, Florence, Christiania, Boston, and Quebec; and the Burgomasters of Brussels, Antwerp, and Amsterdam. Seventeen have not yet answered, and twenty-two have declined, including all the Germans invited.

TURKEY.

THE REVOLT IN HERZOGOVINA.

LONDON, July 19.—The disturbances in Herzogovina are believed to be serious. The Commissioners sent by the Porte to tranquillize the country have reported by telegraph that they are unsuccessful. The whole district between Mostar and the Austrian frontier down nearly as far as Ragusa is in a state of revolt, and the insurgents threaten death to all who refuse to join them. The Commissioners advise the Porte to send troops forthwith.

SPAIN.

A SIEGE ABANDONED.

MADRID, July 19.—The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Puycerda.

Cholera morbus, summer complaint, colic, diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

DRESS GOODS.

Great Reductions

IN

DRESS GOODS

First (or East) Section.

Great West End Dry Goods House.

The following quotations will be found worthy of attention, but are only a few among many other bargains now offering:

Lot No. 1—Marked down from 40 to 25 CENTS, consisting of Manchester Poplins, Diagonal Mohairs, De-Beges, Invisible Plaids, etc.

Lot No. 2—Marked down from 50 to 30 CENTS, contains Mohair DeBeges, Camel's Hair Poplins, Suiting Plaids, etc.

Fifty pieces all-wool Cretonnes, reduced from 60 to 45 CENTS.

Camel's Hair Suitings, reduced from 65 to 40 CENTS.

Fine all-wool French Diagonals, reduced from 85 to 60 CENTS.

Extra quality Cashmere Poplins, reduced from 90 to 75 CENTS.

Silk and Wool Pongees, reduced from 75 to 50 CENTS.

Extra quality do, reduced from $1 to 80 CENTS.

Best Lyons Poplins (equal to Irish), reduced from $1.75 to $1.25.

Large lot Japanese Silks, 50 cent quality, now 25 CTS.

One case fine Silky Japanese Silks, ecru stripes, 65 cent quality, now 25 CENTS.

One case rich Brocade Japanese Silks, 30 CENTS a yard; never sold under 75 cents.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK AND FANCY GRENADINES.

500 pcs fine Printed 4-4 Percales, 10 cts, formerly 25 cts.

600 pcs best American 4-4 Printed Percales, 12 1-2 cts.

CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR BUFFALO.

The Western Transportation Company's and Anchor Line Steamers will leave for above and intermediate ports, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Penny, Tuesday, July 20.
CHINA, Capt. Dickson, Wednesday, July 21.
EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Wright, Thursday, July 22.
ARIZONA, Capt. Hogg, Friday, July 23.
ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, Saturday, July 24.

For Tickets and Berths apply at 119 South Clark-st.

A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at........9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until........8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at........7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at........10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until........11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at........9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Mondays and Thursdays at........9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday........7 p. m.
Docks foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN'S
OIL TANKS,
WITH
MEASURING PUMP.
47 & 49 West Lake St.
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue.

STATE OF TRADE.

Banking Business Stimulated by the Rise in Wheat.

The Probable Result of the Decline in the Price of Gold.

The Produce Markets Stronger---Grain Active.

Wheat Buoyant, with a Free Export Movement.

Latest Foreign and Domestic Market Reports—Marine News.

FINANCIAL.

The further rise of nearly 5c in the price of wheat has stimulated business at the counters of the Board of Trade banks, and the orders for currency from the wheat districts continue active. They all report a fair demand for money, with a hopeful market for the season. Should present prices for Western farm products be maintained, the remains of the old crop will soon be drained off, and thus the course would be cleared for the new at fair figures.

The mercantile banks also report more activity; but they still have a very large surplus. One Cashier told us their line of discounts was a million and a quarter less than it should be; in other words, the bank has that amount of money it would be glad to loan at any moment. Of course the best of collaterals would be required, in which case, on call or short time 5@6 per cent, and perhaps less, would be accepted. Eight to 10 per cent is the rate to customers.

Street rates are nominal at 6@8 per cent, with very little doing.

New York exchange between banks, as a rule, is sold at par, though 25c premium for $1,000 is obtained in some few cases.

It will be noticed that the price of gold has declined some 2 cents within the last week. This doubtless is due to a more active demand for breadstuffs on the other side. This will of course cause shipments of gold and bullion to decrease; and, besides, it perhaps foreshadows a conviction that the country is gradually but surely verging towards specie payments.

Money continues very abundant in all the seaboard cities. The *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday gives the following synopsis of the New York market:

Money on call has been pressing for use at the lowest rates at any time made; on Thursday afternoon we heard of $1,000,000 being loaned on stock collaterals at 1½ per cent; also, of balances allowed to remain on Government collateral at 1 per cent. These, however, are lower than a fair market quotation, which is 2@2½ per cent. On time loans money has been offered on Government collateral at 3 per cent for 10 days, and 3½ per cent till January; also at 4½ per cent till Jan. 10, on good stock collateral. These instances will show pretty fully the tone of feeling now prevalent among the heavy money lenders. Commercial paper is in good demand for prime grades at 4 to 4½ per cent, with some exceptions at 3½ per cent on choice short paper.

AT BOSTON.

The *Journal of Commerce* of that city, Saturday, 17th, says:

The week closes on quite as easy a money market as at any time this season. Rates are nominally unchanged; 4 per cent for the very best and rather short, but there is so little of this class offering that it is quickly snapped up when offered. The general range for first-class is 4½ to 5 per cent, then up to 6@7 for good. Business is dull all round, and we note that many of our manufacturing companies, particularly those working at a loss, are giving long vacations this year, or rather stopping the mills through the summer season, for their own benefit.

CANADA.

The Toronto *Globe* of the 16th says:

That the time is one of stringency and pressure there can be no doubt, but there is nothing to justify panic or, generally speaking, uneasiness. The banks are acting with great caution and prudence, and discouraging any speculative tendencies, but they afford moderate facilities for legitimate business. There has been no serious fall in the value of real estate, and ordinary business, though dull, is not by any means at a standstill. Meantime the season is propitious. Recent crop reports give prospects of a very fair average harvest, and farmers are still holding largely the products of last year's crop. The progress of very extensive public works under Government auspices comes in opportunely to provide labor for large numbers of people. On the whole, there is a good deal to encourage, and nothing at present to create special grounds for alarm, in the situation.

BONANZA ITEMS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 17th says:

The Leopard has declared its second dividend of 50c a share, payable on the 15th. The latest bullion shipments are $90,435.45 from Consolidated Virginia on the 8th, making a total since June dividend of $1,257,420.50, the product of the mine for the fiscal month ending yesterday foots up $11,501,000, which puts a stop to the croaking about a short yield, and which was so effective a weapon in the shorts' hands two weeks ago. Other bullion shipments are $14,047 from the Gila on the 7th, $4,673.72 from the Indian Queen, $8,019.97 from the Northern Belle, and $1,550.65 from the Newark.

There is considerable doing in local and Government securities, though we have very little change to notice in prices. We quote:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81, ex-int	121¼	121¾
United States 5-20s of '62	115⅛	115¾
United States 5-20s of '64	117	117½
United States 5-20s of '65	119	119½
5-20s of '65—January and July, ex-int	118⅜	118¾
5-20s of '67—January and July, ex-int	119⅞	120⅛
5-20s of '68—January and July, ex-int	119⅞	120⅛
10-40s	117⅛	117½
United States new 5s of '81	115	115⅝
United States currency 6s	122⅛	....

Gold was 113@114.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	102½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. waterloan	102½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. certificates	99 & int.	....
Chicago City 6 ℘ ct. certificates	98 & int.	....
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds	103½ & int.	....
West Park 7 per cent bonds	....	93 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	250	.....
First National Bank	165	175
Fifth National Bank	200	.....
Commercial National Bank	160	.....
German National Bank	125	.....
Corn Exchange National Bank	145	.....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	....
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	108	.....
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	....	150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	.....
Hide and Leather Bank	103	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side, ex. div	140	.....
City Railway, West Side	128	.....
City Railway, North Side	109	.....
Traders' Insurance Company, ex. div	115	.....
Chamber of Commerce, ex. div	76	78
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, ex. div	145	....
Chicago & Calumet Dock Company	....	65
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	84	85
Pullman Palace Car Company	94½	96½
District of Columbia 3.65s, guaranteed by the United States	72	73
Exposition stock	....	80

A rise of 5 cents will be noticed in the offerings for Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Gold closed at 114, after selling at 114⅛@114¼; borrowing rates, 1@3 per annum and 1-64 per diem.

Governments barely steady. Railroad bonds were firm for Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul, La Crosse Division. State securities were quiet.

Stocks were buoyant under the activity and advance in wheat caused by an active export demand. Prices improved ½@3¼, the latter for Northwestern preferred, which, with Northwestern common and St. Paul, led the list. The market closed at a slight reaction from the extreme figures with Western stocks as the features. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 133,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 18,000 Northwestern, 12,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, and 8,000 Ohios.

Money market easy at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½.

Customs receipts $436,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $136,000.

Clearings $8,600,000.

Sterling exchange, 487@490.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¼	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '62	115⅝	New 5s	115½
Coupons, '64	118⅛	10-40s, regular	117¼
Coupons, '65	119⅛	10-40s, coupons	117⅜
Coupons, '65, new	118⅜	Currency 6s	122⅜
Coupons, '67	120⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	49½	Virginia 6s, new	37
Tennessee 6s, new	49	Missouri 6s	100½
Virginia 6s, old	36		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	80½	New Jersey Central	110
Pacific Mail	38⅛	Rock Island	105⅜
Adams Express	99½	St. Paul	37⅜
Wells-Fargo	82	St. Paul pfd	60½
American	57	Wabash	5¾
United States	45½	Wabash pfd	5½
New York Central	104⅛	Fort Wayne	97½
Erie	15⅜	Terre Haute	4
Erie pfd	23	Terre Haute pfd	18
Harlem	133½	Chicago & Alton	103
Harlem pfd	131	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
Michigan Central	67	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅝
Union Pac. stock	72½	Indiana Central	10½
Lake Shore	60⅜	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112½
Illinois Central	98½	Hannibal & St. Joe	25
Clev. & Pittsburg	91½	Del., Lack & W.	119⅝
Northwestern	41½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	20
Northwestern pfd	55½	Central Pac. bonds	101
Clev., Cin. & Col.	45	Union Pac. bonds	101⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Carroll av, 96 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated July 17	$ 2,000
Price place, 49½ ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 25x82½ ft, dated July 15	2,000
Wabash av, s of Thirty-first st, w f, 20x192 ft, with improvements, dated July 14	10,000
Wabash av, adj the above, 20x92 ft, with improvements, dated July 14	10,750
Kossuth st, s w cor of Wallace st, n f, 250x125 ft, dated June 2	7,500
Hight st, 275 ft n of Belden av, w f, 25x128 ft, hated July 17	500
North Wells st, 197½ ft s of Eugenie st, e f, 24x115 ft, dated July 17	2,400
27½x105½ ft adjoining the above in the rear, on the n, dated July 17	1,450
West Madison st, 293 6-10 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 42x194 5-10 ft, dated July 15	6,860
Campbell av, 120 4-10 ft n of VanBuren st, w f, 24x90½ ft, dated June 30	4,500
Campbell av, 96 4-10 ft n of VanBuren st, w f, 24x90½ ft, dated June 30	4,500
Campbell av, 144 4-10 ft n of VanBuren st, w f, 24x90½ ft, dated June 30	4,500
West Harrison st, n e corner of Wood st, s f, 147x100 ft, dated July 17	11,000
Twenty-seventh st, 75 ft e of Butler st, s f, undivided ½ of 25x124 9-10 ft, with other property, dated July 19	3,200

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	6,801	3,907	8,044	2,765
Wheat, bu	79,870	42,395	290,257	709
Corn, bu	204,245	217,450	161,600	242,482
Oats, bu	18,910	16,129	17,119	33,638
Rye, bu	350	2,627	450	1,150
Barley, bu	350	2,080	800	1,565
Grass seed, lbs	21,015	24,290	12,943	35,016
Flax seed, lbs	....	4,650	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	3,600	....	23,424	4,686
Cured meats, lbs	116,180	28,850	690,520	979,487
Beef, brls	....	....	50	65
Pork, brls	65	....	538	232
Lard, lbs	40,700	5,280	238,550	159,270
Tallow, lbs	23,820	10,941	....	....
Butter, lbs	123,443	151,617	153,430	163,780
Live hogs, No.	6,572	3,112	6,333	5,288
Cattle, No.	1,114	761	1,527	1,253
Sheep, No.	347	187	....	....
Hides, lbs	153,385	148,174	127,560	284,710
Highwines, brls	324	214	648	538
Wool, lbs	492,229	171,093	713,840	356,210
Potatoes, bu	2,036	1,565	114	10
Lumber, No. ft.	7,655,500	3,525,000	1,833,593	1926,801
Shingles, No.	991,000	2,790,000	92,000	150,000
Lath, No.	514,000	311,000	15,000	103,500
Salt, brls	6,719	5,200	1,093	2,397
Poultry, lbs	929	100	....	....
Poultry, coops	23	64	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,066	770	307	156
Cheese, bxs	5,290	1,004	1,593	340
Dried fruits, lbs	8,900	220	2,500	500

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,786 bu wheat, 1,695 bu corn, 2,993 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 97 cars No. 1 spring, 260 cars No. 2 do, 89 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (463 wheat); 2 cars No. 1 corn, 145 cars high mixed do, 483 cars and 7,800 bu No. 2 do; 121 cars rejected do, 26 cars no grade do (777 cars corn); 4 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (32 oats); 1 car no grade rye. Total (1,273 cars), 492,000 bu. Inspected out: 148,896 bu wheat, 166,817 bu corn, 19,393 bu oats.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during the past week:

Shipped—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	21,249	35,752	5,505	71,734
By canal	....	....	1,944	....
To Buffalo	8,459	562,800	504,335	144,157
To Erie	500	28,000	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	22,205	....
To Ogdensburg	....	....	38,870	....
To Huron	1,414	....	134,702	....
To other U. S. ports	63	....	500	3,830
To Kingston	....	198,681	104,957	....
Totals	32,085	825,233	811,024	219,721
Taken for city use	....	19,525	8,186	11,713

Also, 5,332 bu barley shipped by rail.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and stronger all round. The chief excitement was in wheat, as for several days past, that being sent upward by buoyant advices from Europe, and other markets worked upward in sympathy. But there were home influences at work in the same direction. The floods in Europe have been accompanied by similar visitations over very wide areas in the Northwest, and the natural inference is that the production of the whole cereal producing world will be much less than the average. Russia, Prussia, France, England, and the United States, have all suffered from the rain, in addition to our own losses by grasshoppers and the army worm. Hence greater confidence in the future of prices, which extends even to provisions. A brisk demand for shipment has sprung up, chiefly for wheat, but to a less extent for corn and provisions, and the home talent which has governed things so long is naturally excited over the prospect. Even lake freights have experienced a stiffening, wheat to Buffalo being quoted at 2¾c per bu.

The movement in dry goods was light in the aggregate, orders being comparatively few and generally for small amounts, just to "freshen" stocks. No important price changes were noted. There was a fair distribution of groceries at Saturday's quotations. Sugars, sirups, rice, coffees, and teas were held firmly. In the dried fruit market there was the quiet usually prevalent at this stage of the season, and values were subjected to no quotable variation. The demand for fish continues good. There is a steady movement on interior accout and a fair inquiry from local consumers. There was a reasonably active demand for butter at fully late prices. Cheese was quiet and firm. Bagging is meeting with increased attention, and the market displays increased strength. Coal and wood remain firm. The demand for oils continues moderate. Prices remain as before, except for turpentine, which is 1c lower.

The demand for lumber was fair at the yards and moderate at the docks. A large fleet was in port, and buyers were rather backward in making their appearance, but the market was steady, and a good many cargoes changed hands during the day. Yard prices were unaltered. Building materials were active, and with few exceptions lower, owing to competition between sellers. The average price for common brick is $5.50 per m, and for lime 70c per brl in bulk. The wool market was dull and weak. Buyers and sellers are about as far apart as ever, and the trading is confined to small lots which are needed for immediate use. It is estimated that not over one-third of the Western clip is marketed, the remainder being held by farmers, who are unwilling to sell at the current prices. Broom-corn, seeds, hops, and hay were dull and easy. Green fruits were abundant, and some varieties were easier. Poultry was unchanged.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending July 17, 1875.	Week ending July 10, 1875.	*Week ending July 18, 1874.
Flour, brls	63,600	58,485	60,700
Wheat, bu	888,480	1,053,123	1,435,000
Corn, bu	456,888	247,730	1,095,000
Pork, brls	7,144	2,653	4,062
Lard, lbs	1,757,677	1,736,539	2,735,741
Bacon, lbs	2,767,770	4,709,372	4,834,100

*From six points.

WHEAT.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* of the 16th has the following in reference to the wheat market:

The demand is evidently based upon foreign speculation; but what the foreign speculation may rest upon is not at present very apparent; nor do even the export houses seem to fully understand the cause for the large orders that come to them. It is well known that England is suffering to some extent from heavy rains upon the ripe and ripening crops; which, no doubt, will involve a certain extent of damage; but the injury will probably appear more in the quality of the crop than its quantity; and, after all, heavy rains in July are not unusual in England. The French floods also are an unfavorable element in the Continental harvest; but the region affected is rather a wine-growing than a wheat-raising section. The fact that several vessels have been chartered here for wheat for the Mediterranean suggests a probability that the floods have raised a speculative furore on the French markets; which may go far toward accounting for what we see here; for the Frenchmen are the most mercurial of speculators when once excited; and this inference is confirmed by the fact that French dealers are at present the largest buyers on our market, and that the London market, judging from the comparative steadiness of prices, does not seem to have been subjected to any special speculative impulse until yesterday.

It must be admitted, however, that all this is mere inference and guess-work, and that behind the large export orders there may be something in the condition of the European crops about which we have little or no information. Ordinarily, foreign buyers of our grain well know what they are doing. The whole wheat-growing area of the world has been placed under such a system of inspection and report that the prospect from day to day can be judged with remarkable accuracy; and, therefore, while it is possible that European speculation may exceed the warrant of facts, yet there is always reason to suspect, when foreigners are buying as they have for the last few days, that they have some good reason for doing so.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and decidedly firmer all round, chiefly in sympathy with grain, so far as the speculative articles were concerned, and they were principally in demand for September delivery. The receipts of hogs were not large, and prices were well sustained, while there was an active demand for meats both here and in New York, which tended to firmness in pork and lard.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active, and advanced 30c per brl, fell back 20c, and then became firmer, closing 15@17½c better than on Saturday. There was a fair demand for small lots for shipment. Sales were reported of 190 brls cash at $19.75; 3,500 brls seller August at $19.60@19.75; 7,500 brls seller September at $19.75@19.95; and 250 brls seller the year at $16.75. Total, 11,440 brls. The market closed steady at $19.75 for car lots, $19.62½@19.65 for August, and $19.80@19.85 for September. Extra prime pork was quoted at $15.75@16.00.

LARD—Was rather quiet, and irregular. The market opened strong, at 10c advance, and then fell back flat, with no buyers, at Saturday's latest prices. Subsequently New York was quoted firm, and our market improved 7½@10c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 350 tcs cash at $13.30@13.40; 1,150 tcs seller August at $13.30@13.50; and 3,000 tcs seller September at $13.52½@13.67½. Total, 4,500 tcs. The market closed firm at $13.37½@13.40 cash or seller August; $13.57½ for September; and nominally at $11.85@11.90 seller the year.

MEATS—Were in very good demand, with little doing except in hams, which are in relatively small stock, and were not held so strongly as other descriptions. The inquiry is chiefly for summer-cured, but the bulk of these being put on direct order, there are few offered for sale, either here or in New York. Sales were limited to 750 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 11½@11¾c, according to brand; 20,000 lbs rejected shoulders at 7½c; and 20,000 lbs rejected short ribs at 10¾c. The market closed at 8¼@8⅜c for shoulders, cash or seller July; 8½@8⅝c for do seller August, and 8¾@8⅞c for do seller September; 11⅛c for long clears, cash or seller July; 11⅜c for do seller August, and 11⅝c for do seller September; 11⅛@11¼c for short ribs, cash or seller July; 11⅜@11½c for do seller August, and 11⅞@12c for do seller September; 11⅝c for short clears, cash or seller July, 11⅞c for do seller August, and 12⅛c for do seller September. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than the price for loose lots. Long and short clear, boxed, quoted at 11⅞c, and long cut hams at 12½@13c. Summer-cured English meats, 8c for shoulders, loose; 11c for Cumberlands, boxed; 11⅞c for long clears do; and 11⅞@11⅞c for short ribs do; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 11½@11¾c. Bacon meats quoted at 13½@14½c for hams, 9¼c for shoulders, 12⅞c for short ribs, and 13c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@10c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged at $8.25 for mess; $9.25 for extra mess; and $19.00@20.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8½@8⅝c for packer's.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in much better demand, with not much doing. Sellers were strong in their views, asking an advance of 10@15c on ordinary to 25c per brl on good family flours, and buyers were not generally willing to operate on those terms. There were several orders on the floor for shipment, but chiefly limited to former prices, and they could not be filled. Sales were reported of 2,350 brls spring extras, mostly at $5.25@5.50; and 100 brls spring superfines at $4.25. Total, 2,450 brls. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.75@7.50; common to good do, $5.75@6.50; choice spring extras, $5.25@5.75; fair do, shipping grades, $5.00@5.25; Minnesota, $5.25@6.25; patent springs, $6.50@8.00; spring superfines, $3.50@4.25; rye flour, $5.50.

BRAN—Was in fair demand, and firmer. Sales were 60 tons at $15.00@15.25 on track, and $15.25 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—We quote at $3.50@3.62½ per brl for good, and $24.50@25.00 per ton for coarse.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at $25.00 free on board.

WHEAT—Was excited and very irregular. The market advanced 4⅛c from the latest prices of Saturday, and closed 3⅜c higher. The early news from Europe was strengthening to holders. It quoted an advance of 2d per cental in Liverpool, and a corresponding improvement in London. A private telegram reported the market at the latter place as much stronger even than that, and great excitement in all the British markets in consequence of further damage to the crops by floods, both in England and on the Continent. An active export demand was reported from New York, and the same condition existed here, though the speculative advance in our market was greater than that abroad. Freight-room was taken here for 225,000 bu wheat, the movement being less decided towards Canada than recently. The early movement here was altogether speculative, as the shorts rushed in to cover their contracts, and others were anxious to get on the long side, so as to take advantage of a further advance. The demand being entirely for future, the premium on cash wheat was nearly lost, especially as the receipts were unusually large, giving heavy offerings of cash wheat. But when the inquiry for present delivery set in later, the premium over August rose to ⅞c, and then touched 2c. The difference was much greater in Milwaukee, where August was quoted at $1.19, while cash wheat was $1.24½. Our stocks in store decreased about 235,000 bu last week, and the renewed demand threatens to reduce our stocks to a small volume shortly. The receipts yesterday were big, and advices from the country indicate that wheat will be forwarded very freely this week, but they also state that the movement will be short, as the farmers will need all their available force in the harvest-fields within a few days from now. The shortage here is a very large one, a great many being free sellers on the recent rise, which they thought would prove to be only temporary, and these wanted to settle, and generally did so when the parties holding the other end of the trade had authority to close the bargain. Seller August opened at $1.13½, rose to $1.16⅛, fell back to $1.16, advanced irregularly to $1.17⅛, and declined to $1.16, closing at $1.16¼. Seller September sold at $1.11@1.15, closing at $1.13¼; and seller the year sold at $1.10@1.11⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14½@1.19, closing at $1.18, with no discrimination in favor of fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19½@1.21; 335,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.15½@1.19; 15,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.11½@1.12; 4,400 bu rejected do at $1.05@1.05½; and 400 bu by sample at 95c. Total, 359,800 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in very good demand for shipment, and strong at 3c advance. Sales were 12,400 bu, at $1.23½ for No. 1, and $1.20 for No. 2.

CORN—Was more active, and advanced 1½c, closing 1c higher than on Saturday evening. The receipts were quite large, and considerably exceeded the shipments, but Liverpool was 6d per 480 lbs higher, and New York was strong, with a fair export demand, while the exports from seaboard ports last week were nearly double those of the week previous, and the market sympathized with wheat. There was a fair demand for shipment, and to fill shorts, but the market dragged at times under the weight of current receipts, and the expectation that the volume will be large during the whole week, and perhaps for two or three weeks afterwards. The bad weather has not affected the growing corn as it did wheat and oats, but a falling off there would involve a greater demand for corn, both here and in Europe. Seller August opened at 70⅛c, and advanced to 71⅝c, closing at 71⅛c. Seller September sold at 71½@72¾c, closing at 72⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 69⅜@70½c, closing at 70⅛c. Gilt-edged receipts of do closed at about 70½c, and of high mixed at 70¾c. Cash sales were reported of 26,400 bu high mixed at 70½@71c; 164,000 bu No. 2 at 69⅜@70⅝c; 50,000 bu do at 72c free on board; 25,000 bu rejected at 66@66½c; 1,000 bu ears at 67@70c; and 5,200 bu by sample at 58@63c. Total, 272,200 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and firm at an advance to ⅜c. The market advanced chiefly in sympathy with wheat and corn, though there were a good many buying orders in from the country, and holders were not anxious to part with property. The receipts were larger than they were Saturday, but small nevertheless, and New York was quoted slow, with buyers and sellers apart. The trading was principally in August and September. Seller July sold at 49@49½c, closing at the outside. Seller August opened at 39c, sold at 39⅛c, fell to 38⅞c, advanced to 39⅜c, and closed at 39⅛c. Seller September sold at 36⅞@37⅜c, and closed at 37⅛c. Seller the year was offered at 35c. Cash No. 2 closed at 49c sellers, and rejected sold at 44@45c. Sales: 13,600 bu No. 2 at 49@49½c, outside for gilt-edged receipts; 2,400 bu rejected at 44@45c; 5,400 bu by sample at 52@55c. Total, 21,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and nominally higher. There were buyers on the market for both cash and options, but sellers were holding for higher prices in consequence of the advance in other grain. New rye was received yesterday for the first time, and inspected as unmerchantable. Seller August or September were quoted at 75@76c buyers, with sellers at 78@80c. Cash was quoted at $1.02. Sales include 210 bu by sample at $1.02, on track.

BARLEY—Was more active and 4c higher. There were a good many buying orders in from the country, chiefly from districts where the crop is said to have been damaged by wet weather, and some of the shorts became alarmed at the turn the market had taken, and sought to fill in. Seller September opened at $1.05, sold to $1.07, and closed at $1.06½@1.07. Other options and cash were unquotable.

LATEST.

Provisions were quiet in the afternoon and steady. Mess pork sold (1,250 brls) at $19.85@19.87½ for September, and lard (250 tcs) at $13.37½ seller August.

Wheat was active and lower early, but closed ⅛c higher than on 'Change. Seller August sold at $1.15⅜@1.17, closing at the outside. Seller September at $1.14½@1.14⅝, and cash at $1.18⅜.

Corn was fairly active and ⅝c higher, selling at 71½@72c for August, and closing at 71⅞@72c. Seller September sold at 72⅜@73c, and closed at 72⅞c.

Oats were in fair demand, advancing ⅜c and closing at 39⅜@39½c for August, with sales previously at 40c; and at 37⅛@37¼c for September. Cash sold at 50c.

Rye was firmer, selling at 86c for August.

Barley was also stronger, selling at $1.07@1.07½ for September.

Two vessels were taken for corn to Buffalo at 2¾c, and one for corn to Kingston. Aggregate capacity, 88,000 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and firm at $2.30@2.34.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged: Good to choice hurl, 12½@13½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11½@13c; fair to good do, 10½@11c; inferior brush, 8½@9½c; crooked, 6½@8c.

BUTTER—Little change was observable in the position of the butter market. There is a continuously good demand from the local trade and from shippers, and, between the two classes of buyers, the moderate daily receipts are absorbed at full prices. We quote as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 20@23c; medium to good grades, 15@18c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Though not yet active, the demand now shows a steady and satisfactory increase, and prices of grain bags have a hardening tendency. Prices here are lower than at the East, and the chances are in favor of an advance a littler further along in the season. We quote: Stark, 31c; Lewiston, 30c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 28½c; Amoskeag, 28½c; Otter Creek, 29c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c; wool sacks, 50@52c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were fairly active and lower, except stucco and some brands of cement. Common brick are about 50c per m lower, owing to a sharp competition between sellers. Lime is steady at 70c. We quote: Common brick, $5.25@5.75 ℘ m; pressed do, $12.00@20.00; lime, 70c in bulk and $1.00 in brls; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $1.75; Buffalo, $1.85; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; stucco, $2.25@2.50; New York stucco, $3.00@3.50; plastering-hair, 35@40c per bu.

CHEESE—Trade is only fair, but with moderate stocks in store and rather light receipts the market is firm. We continue to quote: Good to prime factory at 10½@11½c; lower grades at 6@9c.

COAL—Is dull at unchanged prices. Buyers are holding off for the decline which usually takes place during the summer, and, beyond supplying current necessities, there is no demand. We quote: Lackawanna, $9.00@9.50; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh packages were quoted at 14½@15c, and candled lots at 13@14c.

FISH—The demand for fish is all that could be expected at this season of the year, and the market maintains a steady, firm tone. Stocks of most descriptions are liberal. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.85@4.90; No. 2 do, $4.75@4.85; No. 1 trout, $3.50@3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½ brl, $8.25@8.75; No. 1 bay, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; family mackerel, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.45@1.50; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $5.75@6.00; summer-cured cod, $5.75@6.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.00@7.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was reported fair. Prices range the same as for the past week or more, where at the moment they are steady and firm. We repeat our quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6½c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; figs, layers, 16@18c; Turkish prunes, 8½@8¾c; French prunes, 12@14c; raisins, layers, $2.45@2.50; loose Muscatel, $3.70@3.85; Valencia, 10½@10¾c; Zante currants, 6¾@7c; citron, 27@28c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@19c; Michigan apples, 7½@8c; Indiana and Illinois, 6½@7c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do, mixed, 8@8½c; do, pared, 18@20c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 29@30c; pitted cherries, 25@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 9@10c; almonds, Terragona, 21½@22c; Naples walnuts, 14@15c; Grenoble walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 7½@8c; pecans, Texas, 12½@13c; Wilmington peanuts 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@8c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair supply but generally easier, the demand being light, as usual on Mondays. Red raspberries were easier under larger offerings, and the black variety firmer owing to the fact that the crop is short, the vines having been winter-killed to a large extent. Choice peaches were salable at full prices. Oranges and lemons were easier on account of an accumulation of fruit here, which dealers are now anxious to close out. There has been no decline in New York: Oranges, $7.50@8.50 per box; lemons, $8.00@9.00; black raspberries, $3.00 per case of 16 qts; do red, $2.25@2.50 per case of 16 qts; blackberries, 12½@18c; currants, 75c@$1.00 per case of 16 qts; peaches, 75c@1.50 per box or basket; apples, 20@50c per box; pears, $1.00@1.25; blueberries, $3.00@3.50 per bu; water-melons, $2.00@2.75 per doz. California Bartlett pears, $7.00@7.50 per box; do plums, $6.00 box.

GROCERIES—Jobbers of groceries report the market without new features. There was a liberal distribution of staple articles at firm rates. Below are the current rates:

RICE—Rangoon, 6¾@7¼c; Carolina, 7¾@8¼c. Louisiana, 7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33½@34½c; Java, No. 2, 31@31½c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@24c; good to prime do, 23@23⅛c; common to fair, 21½@22½c; roasting, 20½@21c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 24@25c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@12c; crushed and powdered, 11¾c; granulated, 11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10⅝c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10c; C No. 2, 9¾@9⅞c; yellow, C No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8¾@8⅞c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; common to good do, 7½@8⅜c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 63@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 60@63c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 68@70c; do common to good, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, 53@55c; common molasses, 40@44c; blackstrap, 34@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 21@21½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

HAY—Was strong under an improved demand and moderate offerings of hay suitable for filling orders. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $18.00@18.50; No. 2 do, $16.00@16.50; mixed do, $15.00@15.50; prime upland prairie, $15.00@17.00; No. 1 do, $15.00@15.50; No. 2, or slough, $9.00@12.00.

HIGHWINES—Were in good demand, and firm at the quotations of last week. Sales were 100 brls at $1.17 per gallon, and 100 brls buyer the month at $1.17½.

HIDES—Were dull and easy: Green city butchers', 5½c; green cured light and heavy, 7½@7¾c; green calf, 12½c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 15c; dry salted hides, 12½@13c; deacon skins, 45c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds prices, and branded 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were dull at 20@30c. The reports concerning the crop continue favorable. The vines in both Wisconsin and New York have branched well, and have not yet been seriously injured by insects.

OILS—The quotations of turpentine are now 34@35c,—a reduction of 1c. This was the only change to which prices were subjected, the general market ruling steady. Trade was quiet: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg, 13c; do headlight, 175 deg., 16½@17c; extra winter lard oil, $1.07@1.08; No. 1, 95@97c; No. 2, 80@83c; linseed, raw, 62c; do boiled, 67c; whale, 78@80c; sperm, $2.35@2.40; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do, extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 34@35c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 13½@14c; naphtha, common, 12@12½c.

POULTRY—Was rather slow yesterday, but the offerings were not large, hence sellers generally were asking and obtaining recent prices: Turkeys, 8@10c; chickens, old, $4.00@4.25; do spring, $2.75@3.25 per doz; small do, $2.00@2.50.

SEEDS—Were quiet. There has been some trading in timothy lately in a quiet way, and the stock has been reduced, it is said, to 5,000@6,000 bags. Choice sold recently at $2.75. Clover is scarce and firm, there being a few buying orders on the market. Other seeds were neglected: Timothy, $2.30@2.70; Hungarian, 70@80c; clover, $7.00@7.25; flax, $1.55; buckwheat, 85@95c.

SALT—Was in moderate demand at the annexed prices: Saginaw, Onondaga, and Canada fine, $1.50; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

VEGETABLES—Were slow and easier. All the earlier varieties of vegetables are now furnished by local gardeners, consequently there is little inquiry for the stuff shipped here from distant points. Quotations: New potatoes, $1.50@2.75 per brl; green corn, 10@15c per doz; cabbages, 40@60c per doz; tomatoes, 25@50c per box; Southern onions, $3.25@3.75 per brl.

WOOL—Remains quiet. Dealers are filling the orders coming in, but there is no life to trade, and prices for many grades, especially fine wools, are weak. The receipts are moderate: Tub-washed prime, 50@53c; do poor to good, 40@48c; washed fleece, fine, 38@41c; do medium, 41@43c; do coarse, 38@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do medium, 32@33c; do coarse, 30@33c.

LUMBER.

It is cheerful to note that the commission men have commenced reporting. The fact is a good argument in favor of the statement made in these columns a few days ago, that lumber is going to do better soon. Reporting is now in order. A fleet of about fifty vessels was at the sale docks yesterday. The market opened quietly, but towards 11 o'clock buyers took hold freely, and about twenty cargoes were sold. Then the dealers stepped out, and only a few sales were made in the afternoon. About thirty cargoes were carried over. Joists and scantling were firm at $8.00, and inch lumber steady at $8.50@11.00 for common to good medium, and $11.50@13.00 for higher grades. Shingles sold at $2.12½@2.15, and lath at $1.50.

Sales: Schrs Christe, from Muskegon, 50,000 2x2 and 3x12, 20 ft and over, at $10.75; 35,000 joists and scantling at $8.00; 310,000 lath at $1.50. Sold by William Ruger.

Schr Mary, Manistee, 55,000 ft joists and scantling, at $8.00; schr Arundal, Manistee, 210,000 ft joists and scantling, at $8.00; schr Cecilia, Manistee, 170,000 ft joists and scantling, at $8.00; schr Stockbridge, Manistee, 250,000 ft joists and scantling, at $8.00; schr Raleigh, Ludington, 150,000 ft joists and scantling, at $8.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Racine, Muskegon, 170,000 ft boards and strips, at $12.75. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schrs Live Oak and Forest, 110,000 and 175,000 ft joists and scantling, at $8.00; schr Kearsage, from Ludington, 137,000 ft strips and boards, at $10.50; 90,000 lath, at $1.50; barge Crocker, from Pensaukee, 260,000 ft strips and boards, at $11.00; lath, $1.50; schr A. Jackson, from Ludington, 190,000 ft joists and scantling, at $8.00; schr J. P. Decoudres, from Ludington, 65,000 ft boards and strips, at $10.50; 75,000 ft joists and scantling, at $8.00; 11,000 lath, at $1.50; schr N. Nau, from Pensaukee, 100,000 ft strips and boards, at $11.50; schr Levi Grant, from Muskegon, 206,000 ft strips and boards, at $13.62½; 51,000 lath, at $1.50; schr E. C. Roberts, from Alpena, 500,000 ft strips and boards, at $11.00; schr W. H. Dunham, from Red River, 1,500 m A shingles, at $2.12½; 300 m No. 1 do, at 75c; schr City of Woodstock, from Oconto, 1,800 m A shingles, at $2.15. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

The yard trade continues active at unaltered prices. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$45.00@46.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	43.00@45.00
Third clear, 1 inch	36.00@37.00
Third clear, thick	39.00@40.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	33.00@36.00
Clear siding, 1st and second	19.00@20.00
First common siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	23.00@24.00
Box boards, A and B	35.00@37.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	33.00@37.00
B stock boards	24.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	10.00@11.00
Common lumber, 16 ft and under	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 ft	10.00@13.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.50@ 2.80

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,300 head. Business in this branch of the market was fairly active, and the feeling was firm. The light receipts, and the fact that advices from the East indicate scanty supplies there, induced a confident feeling all around, and both the local and shipping trade bought on a liberal scale. Sales were readily effected at last week's closing quotations, and, in isolated cases, there were transfers at something of an advance. Among the offerings were a number of choice droves, for which $6.00@6.37½ was obtained, but in only two or three instances were sales made at higher figures. The notable transactions of the day were 15 head, sold by Bentley & Johnston, at $7.20, and 186 Colorado cattle, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $4.55, sold by Brown, Thompson & Co. Butchers paid $3.00@4.50 for natives, and $2.50@3.75 for Texans. Calves were in demand at $3.50@5.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.60@5.85
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.85

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	*Av.*	*Price.*
15 extra steers	1,585	$7.20
16 choice steers	1,314	6.37½
17 choice steers	1,287	6.37½
100 choice steers	1,237	6.37½
31 choice steers	1,254	6.37½
16 choice steers	1,330	6.12½
77 choice steers	1,331	6.15
34 good steers	1,152	5.80
34 good steers	1,135	5.75
50 good steers	1,193	5.75
34 good steers	1,185	5.90
34 medium steers	1,200	5.55
19 Texans	1,080	3.25
44 Texans	824	4.30
22 Texans	842	3.75
25 Texans	756	3.50
14 Texans	815	3.50
22 Texans	878	4.37½
20 cows	918	4.20
186 Colorado steers	1,000	4.55
73 Colorado steers	998	4.55

HOGS—The arrivals since Saturday have been 11,500. Trade was active and prices were firm at Saturday's advance. Sales were chiefly at $7.30@7.50 for bacon grades, and at $6.90@7.25 for heavy weights. By the middle of the afternoon most of the hogs had changed hands, and the market closed steady. Following are some of the day's sales:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
98	199	$7.55	53	185	$7.45	23	259	$7.20
72	163	7.50	47	224	7.40	32	252	7.20
33	207	7.50	58	193	7.45	48	307	7.15
40	194	7.50	62	202	7.40	29	302	7.20
37	186	7.50	128	232	7.40	44	225	7.10
61	180	7.50	20	228	7.30	57	235	7.20
57	251	7.50	63	200	7.35	49	253	7.25
199	208	7.50	67	343	7.35	51	200	7.25
46	200	7.50	47	153	7.30	48	191	7.35
48	201	7.50	84	200	7.30	42	291	7.00
55	206	7.50	84	181	7.30	64	233	7.10
85	210	7.50	98	222	7.37½	58	289	7.10
45	195	7.50	40	211	7.30	39	267	6.90
28	185	7.50						

SHEEP—Received, 250. We quote the market inactive at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common, and at $3.75@4.25 for medium to choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 3,560, making 9,800 for the week, against 7,200 last week; average quality only medium; market slow; prices ¼c lower than a week ago; a few extra native steers sold at 13¼@13¾c; 5 car-loads of poor Kansas cattle, 9c; otherwise the range was 10@13¼c, with no Texas or Cherokee cattle shown. Sales include 16 cars Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, at 12½@13¼c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, at 12½@13¼c; 10 cars, 8½ cwt, at 13@13¼c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, at 13c; 4 cars, 6½ cwt, at 12½c; 4 cars, 7 cwt, at 12½c; 20 cars, 6½ cwt, at 11½@12c; 10 cars, 7 cwt, at 12c; 2 cars, 5¾ cwt, at 10c; 5 cars Kansas steers, 4¾ cwt, at 9c; 7 cars Ohio, 7¾ cwt, at 13@13¼c; 16 cars Kentucky, 8¼ cwt, at 13@13½c; 5 cars, 6½ cwt, at 10½@11½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,790, making 20,990 for the week, against 21,190 last week; market a shade stronger for sheep; about steady for lambs; common to prime sheep, 4½@6¼c; ordinary to prime lambs, 7½@9½c; sales include 1 car load Ohio sheep, 93 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car, 81 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car, 85 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car, 75 lbs, at 4½c; 1 car, 78 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car, 77 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car, 82 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car, 80 lbs, at 5½c; 2 cars, 98 lbs, at 6½c; 2 cars Canada lambs, 62 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car, 67 lbs, at 6¾c; 1 car State do, 63 lbs, at 9½c; 1 car, 54 lbs, at 7½c; 4 cars Kentucky do, 60 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car, 61 lbs, 8½c; 1 car Pennsylvania, 52 lbs, at 8½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 7,970, making 22,400 for the week, against 20,460 last week; none on sale alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, July 19.—CATTLE—The arrivals for the last four days were 105 cars of through stock and 82 cars for sale here, or 3,119 head in all, making for the week ending this day 5,729 head, against 3,441 the week before; business since Friday has been of little account, and nearly all the cattle on hand up to this morning were shipped East for want of buyers; to-day business has been active considering the absence of buyers; about 20 loads have changed hands at last week's closing rates.

HOGS—Receipts for the last four days were 12,650 head, making for the week 17,820 head, against 11,770 the week before; Yorkers, $7.60@7.70; Philadelphias, $7.65@7.75.

SHEEP—Receipts for the four days past, 4,700 head, making 13,900 for the week, against 17,900 the week before; selling at $4.00@5.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 255; shippers', $6.65@6.75; bacon, $6.75@7.10; butchers', $7.15@7.35.

CATTLE—Strong; tending up; receipts, 1,545; choice native steers, $6.40@6.75; good, $6.00@6.30; fair, $5.60@5.95; choice Texans, $4.50; good, $4.25; fair, $3.50@3.75; common to medium, $2.75@3.15.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—12 m.—FLOUR—23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 7d; No. 2, 8s 1d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 11d. Corn, No. 1, 33s 6d; No. 2, 33s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—2 p. m.—GRAIN—Corn—No. 1, 33s 9d; No. 2, 33s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 58s 3d. Beef unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—Latest.—FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Nos. 2 and 1 spring, 9s 2d@9s 9d. Corn—Mixed, 33s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Western, 75s; Eastern, 85s. Beef—American, 72s 6d. Cumberland middles, 51s. Lard—American, 58s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 53s.

TALLOW—American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9d; spirits, 7½d.

LONDON, July 19.—BULLION—Amount of bullion that has gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £183,000.

MONEY—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 2½, or ½ below Bank of England rates.

CONSOLS—Money, 94 1-16; account, 94 3-16.

UNITED STATES BONDS—65s, 106½; 67s, 107½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 102¾.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES—New York Central, 91; Erie, 13½; preferred, 28½.

TALLOW—43s 9d@44s.

COMMON ROSIN—5d.

SUGAR—No. 12, D. S. afloat, 23s@23s 6d.

PARIS, July 19.—RENTES—64f 95c.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—UNITED STATES BONDS—62s, 98¾.

ANTWERP, July 19.—PETROLEUM—23½s.

EXCITEMENT IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—There was extraordinary excitement on 'Change to-day at the reception of the news of the rise in wheat. No failures. The opinion was expressed that a big corner is operating somewhere, and it was feared prices might suddenly fall, bringing down good men with them.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The package trade in domestic goods is only moderate. Brown and bleached cottons are in fair demand. Cotton flannels are more active, and full prices have been made by leading agents. Low grade chocolate prints are in good demand, and Simpsons and Gloucester mourning goods have been reduced to 8½c. Repellants are in better demand.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—PETROLEUM—Very quiet; crude, $1.02½ at Parker's; refined, 10½c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market unsettled, excited, and 3@5c higher: sales of 65,000 bu at $1.33@1.34 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; $1.36@1.38 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.40@1.41 for No. 1 spring; $1.28@1.39 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.39@1.42 for winter red Western; $1.43@1.45 for amber do, and $1.42@1.48 for white Western; also 24,000 bu No. 2 Chicago, now on the canal to arrive, at $1.33. Rye firm, at 90c for Canada in bond; $1.10 for State. Corn firmer and more active; sales of 154,000 bu at 83@85½c for steam Western mixed, and 85½@86c for sail do. Oats firm, with sales of 34,000 bu at 60@61½c for mixed Western; 63@65c for white Western.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm at 12¾@13¼c for city long clear. Lard firm; sales of 100 tcs at 13¾c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market dull; sales of 50 brls at $1.22 per gal.

GROCERIES—Sugar market unchanged, with a moderate demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 7¾@8⅛c, prime at 8 5-16c, and Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 8½@8¾c. Coffee—The market continues quiet and firm; we quote Rio at 17¾@19¾c in gold, and Maracaibo at 21½@23½c in gold. Teas—The market is unchanged, with a moderate demand.

TALLOW—Rules steady, with a moderate inquiry; we quote prime at 8⅞@9c.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, July 19.—FLOUR—Active demand; prices higher; receipts, 17,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $5.00@5.50; common to good extra, $5.75@6.00; good to choice, $6.05@6.50; white wheat extra, $6.55@7.25; extra Ohio, $5.80@7.60; St. Louis, $5.95@8.25. Rye flour firm; $4.60@5.75.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer at $3.85@3.90.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular but in the main higher; receipts, 241,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.31@1.34; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.36@1.38; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.32@1.34; No. 1 spring, $1.40@1.42; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.28@1.37; winter red Western, $1.39@1.42; amber do, $1.43@1.45; white do, $1.42@1.48. Rye in fair demand and firm; Canada in bond, 90c; State, $1.10. Barley nominally unchanged; malt quiet but firm. Corn quiet but firm; receipts, 149,000 bu; mixed Western, steam, 83@85½c; do sail, 85½@86c. Oats quiet but steady; receipts, 31,000 bu; mixed Western, 60@61½c; white do, 63@65c.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7¾@8⅛c; prime, 8¼@8 5-16c; refined in fair demand and firm at 10¾@11¼c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Steadier; refined, 11¼@11½c; crude, 5½c.

STRAINED ROSIN—Steady at $1.65@1.75.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady; 32c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—New mess pork opened firmer; closed heavy at $20.50@20.60. Beef and cut meats quiet; middles dull; city short clear, $12.50. Lard—Prime steam opened firmer, and closed heavy at $13.75; August, $13.62½; September, $13.75@13.87½.

BUTTER—Unchanged; Western, 13@23c.

CHEESE—Dull and heavy.

WHISKY—Lower; $1.21½@1.22.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—SUGAR—Quiet; jobbing, good common, 8¼c; low fair, 8½@8¾c.

MOLASSES—Dull; jobbing, common, 40@45c; fair, 50@55c; prime to choice, 58@70c.

FLOUR—Dull; quoted, superfine, $4.50; single extra, $4.75; double, $5.00; treble, $5.25@5.75; choice and family, $6.00@6.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; yellow mixed, 86c; white scarce; 93@95c. Oats firmer; St. Louis, 69c; Texas, 70c; choice Galena, 72c.

BRAN—Firmer; 97c.

HAY—Dull; ordinary, $20.00; prime, $22.00@23.00.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; Chicago mess to arrive, $21.25; Louisville and Cincinnati quoted at $21.50@21.62½. Dry salt shoulders, 9c. Bacon firm; 9⅝c; 13¼c; 13¾c. Lard quiet; tierce, 14c; keg, 15c. Hams—Sugar cured quiet; rectified, $1.20@1.21.

CORN MEAL—Very dull; $3.90.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $4.25@4.75; extra, $5.00@5.50; family, $5.75@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat demand active and strong; No. 1 amber Western, $1.42; No. 2 amber Western, $1.40; No. 1 red Western, $1.40; No. 2 do, $1.39; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.26@1.34. Corn—Excited and higher; mixed Western, 84½c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 63c; white do, 64c. Rye dull and nominal; 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, firm at $21.00. Bulk shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 12@12½c loose. Bacon shoulders, 9¾@10c; clear rib, 13¾c; hams, 14@14½c. Lard steady; refined, 11½@11¾c.

BUTTER—Demand active and firm at 22@24c; firsts, 19@21c.

COFFEE—Rio quiet for cargoes; nominal; 17 3-8@19½c; jobbing, 17½@20½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 11¼@11½c; crude, 4¾@4⅞c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—FLOUR—In good local demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $5.37½@6.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.87½@6.75; high grades, $7.00@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and higher; $1.37@1.38 amber, $1.40; white, $1.45@1.50; Milwaukee, $1.33. Rye, $1.05. Corn—Demand active; mixed, 85@85½c; yellow, 88½c; white, 87½c. Oats steady; white, 64@65c; mixed, 62½@63c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 10¾@11c; crude, 8½c.

WHISKY—Iron-bound, $1.22 for choice Western.

SEEDS—Clover, $12.50; timothy, $3.15@3.25.

BUTTER—Improving; New York and Bradford County, 27@30c; firsts, 23@24c; Western extras, 21@24c; firsts, 18@20c; Western rolls, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Western fine, 10@10½c; prime, 9@9½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western fresh, 19@20c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 18.—FLOUR—Fair and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; white Michigan, $1.37; No. 2 do, $1.23; extra, $1.38; amber Michigan, $1.33½; August, $1.34; September, $1.34½; No. 1 red, $1.31½; August, $1.23; September, $1.34½; No. 2 canal red, $1.32; do Dayton and Michigan $1.30½. Corn strong and higher; high-mixed, 75½c; low-mixed, 74½c; No. 1 white, 76c; no grade, 72½c; damaged, 63c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1, 56½c; white, 58½c; Michigan, 55c; August, 41½c; September, 40c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 19.—FLOUR—Dull and declined; $5.70@5.85.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.33@1.35. Corn quiet and steady; 73c. Oats quiet and firm; 58@60c. Rye scarce; held at $1.20.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; sales at $19.50; generally held at $19.75. Bulk shoulders firmer; held at 8½@8¾c; clear rib, $11.62½@11.65; spot, 12c; buyer August, clear, 12½c. Bacon scarce and firm.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; $1.16.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady and firm.

LINSEED AND LARD OIL—Quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.26½; No. 2 do, $1.25½; seller July, $1.24½; August, $1.19. Corn higher; No. 2, 69c. Oats in good demand and lower rates; No. 2, 48c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2, September, $1.05. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; held higher. Mess pork, $19.00@19.37½. Prime steam lard, 13½@14c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; nominally wheat to Buffalo, 3c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 162,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 240,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—FLOUR—Rather firmer, but very little doing.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 3 red winter, $1.31@1.32 cash; $1.23@1.29½ August; $1.29@1.29½ September. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed Western offered at 66½c; no bid; sales at 66c July and 68½c September. Oats dull for cash, and a shade lower for future; car-lots No. 2, 52@60c cash; 37½c August.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged, at $20.25. Lard quiet; summer, $12.25. Bulk meats firmer and higher; no sales. Bacon steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged, at $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and 3c higher; sales of 6,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.28; 23,800 bu Sheboygan at $1.28; 30,052 bu Chicago at $1.25; 30,050 bu white Michigan at $1.40. Corn closed higher; sales of 60,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 75c; 5,500 bu high mixed at 76c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Strong; tendency upward; 7½c for wheat; 6¾c for corn; 4½c for oats.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and better; No. 1 red, $1.35; No. 2 do, $1.30. Corn firm and better; high-mixed, 74c; low-mixed, 73c; ears, on track, 70@71c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 59c; No. 2, 57c; white, 60c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 9¾c; Ohio State test, 10½c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,100 bu; oats, 2,600 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—FLOUR—Firm; superfine, $4.50@5.00; common extras, $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota do, $5.25@6.75; white wheat Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, $6.00@6.75; Illinois, $6.50@7.25; St. Louis, $6.50@8.25; fancy Minnesota, $6.75@8.20.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 87@91c. Oats—Mixed and white, 67@75c.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, JULY 19.

ARRIVED—Schr Glad Tidings, Manistee, lumber; schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber; schr Petrel, Frankfort, lumber; schr Gen. Siegel, Muskegon, lumber; prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Jo, sundries; stmr Corona, St. Jo, sundries; prop Joseph L. Hurd, Houghton, sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; schr Express, Manistee, lumber; schr Ostrich, Little Suamico, lumber; prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries; prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries; schr Ottie, Egg Harbor, wood; scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, wood; bark Acorn, Black River, coal; schr H. B. Moore, Kenosha, light; prop Java, Buffalo, sundries; schr Wanderer, Alpena, lumber; schr City of Woodstock, Oconto, lumber; schr J. Bean, Jr., White Lake, lumber; prop Bismark, Menominee, towing; barge Eldorado, Menominee, lumber; barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, lumber; barge Marinette, Menominee, lumber; prop Cuyahoga, Bayfield, sundries; prop China, Buffalo, sundries; prop Lake Breeze, South Haven, light.

CLEARED—Schr S. J. Luff, Ford River, 80 brls flour, 25 brls pork; schr M. L. Higgie, Kingston, 20,911 bu wheat; schr American, Kingston, 18,600 bu wheat; schr L. Van Valkenburg, Sutton's Bay, 50 bu oats, 12 hams, and sundries; schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 31,000 bu wheat; schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 25 brls salt; schr Breto, Grand Haven, 60 bu oats; schr Wm. Hane, Oswego, 21,296 bu wheat; stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, 16 brls potatoes, and sundries; prop Muskegon, Benton Harbor, sundries; stmr Corona, St. Jo, sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES—Schr A. M. Beers, Bay de Noque, 3 brls pork, 1 brl hams, 6 tubs butter, and sundries; schr Oneonta, Port Colborne, 25,832 bu wheat; stmr Menominee, Muskegon, 3 brls pork, and sundries; schr A. B. Moore, Kingston, 14,080 bu wheat; prop B. M. Blanchard, Buffalo, 1,000 brls flour, 20 tcs lard, 20 brls dry apples, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were active and ¼c higher, at 2¾c for wheat and 2½c for corn to Buffalo, and 6¼c for wheat to Kingston. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Ida Keith, Champion, and Homer, wheat at 2¾c; schrs B. F. Bruce, Lafrinier, and barge G. D. Russell, corn at 2½c; props Montana and Idaho, wheat and corn through; prop Roanoke, corn and oats through. To Port Colborne—Schr L. J. Clark and barge Tecumseh, wheat at 3½c. To Kingston—Schr H. B. Moore (Saturday), wheat at 6¼c. To Ogdensburg—Schr Grace Shannon, wheat at 7c. To Montreal—Prop Celtic, wheat on private terms. Total, 225,000 bu wheat, 185,000 bu corn, and 92,000 bu oats.

In the afternoon, the schrs Sunrise and Favorite were chartered for corn to Buffalo at 2½c, and the schr Brooklyn for corn to Kingston. Total capacity, 88,000 bu.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

The following are the most important points from the log of the prop J. L. Hurd, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior People's Line, which arrived here from Lake Superior yesterday: Left Chicago on the evening of July 8, and had fine weather to Duluth. Left Marquette for Chicago July 14, with full list of passengers. The following vessels were lying at Marquette: Steam-barges Sheldon, Egyptian, Raleigh, and Persian and their consorts; schrs Kate Winslow and C. J. Magill, also the Government steamers Andy Johnson and Warrington. The stmr St. Paul called in on her way to Duluth. Clerk Baker also learned from Capt. Blanchard, of the stmr. Ira Chaffee, further particulars of the stmr Winslow's break-down. Her strap at lower end of rod gave way, driving her piston clear through the cylinder, and will have to be provided with new cylinders. Her damage is estimated at $5,000. She left Grand Island in tow of the tug Wilcox on the 14th, after a delay of nearly a week. Met above the canal the steam-barges Tuttle and Mary Jarecki, bound up. Down the river met steam-barge H. Smith, with schr Oak Leaf in tow; also schr W. Jones, in tow of tug J. C. Morse. Had beautiful weather and a fine run to Chicago. The Hurd will leave on her second grand excursion for all points on Lake Superior Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

The vessels that arrived yesterday brought no tidings whatever from the missing balloon.... The tug Torrent run the jibboom of a schooner into one of the windows of Lind's Block, near Randolph street bridge, yesterday.... The schr Rob Roy has gone into the North Side dock of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to receive sundry repairs.... A dispatch received here yesterday by Messrs. Leopold & Austrian announces that the prop Peerless broke her cylinder-head yesterday at Marquette. She is getting a new one made there, and will be back in time to leave on her next grand pleasure excursion July 29.... The new prop Celtic, of Montreal, arrived in port yesterday for the first time. So did the schr St. Andrews, from Buffalo.... A dispatch received at Buffalo Saturday morning by Messrs. Fish & Armstrong from Fairport states that holes have been discovered in the water-closet pipe of the hulk Chicago Board of Trade, which was sunk off that port last year, and in regard to which foul play has been suspected. Capt. Manning is placed in charge by the underwriters. The pipe could not be reached from the outside, but could be easily perforated with suitable instruments from the inside.

PORT OF ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 19.—ARRIVAL FROM CHICAGO—Stmr Japan.

DEPARTURE—Stmr Japan for Buffalo.

Receipts—60,065 bu wheat, 3,225 brls flour, 2,231 tons iron-ore.

Shipments—115 tons coal.

Freights firm. Charters: Schr F. L. Danforth, coal to Chicago at 60c; schr O. H. Walker, coal to Chicago at 60c; schr W. H. Oades, coal to Oswego on private terms.

The United States revenue steamer Commodore Perry left for a trip down the lake to Buffalo to-day.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 19.—DOWN—Props Ada, Dean Richmond, Vienna and consort, Belle Cross and barges, stmr Marine City, schr Regina.

PASSED UP—Props Russia, Arizona, Dominion, Evergreen City and barges, Alaska and consort; schrs F. C. Leighton, Butcher Boy, Sam Flint, W. S. Crosthwaite, Scotia, D. P. Dobbins, J. G. Masten, Negaunee, Fred A. Morse, Correspondence, Thomas Gawn, William Grosthwaite, British Lion, American Champion, P. B. Locke, Erastus Corning.

WIND—South; gentle.

WEATHER—Fine.

ACCIDENT.—The tug Katie Williams, while on Lake Huron yesterday, broke her cylinder and piston-rod. The cylinder was completely demolished. One fragment of it struck a negro fireman, who was only slightly injured. She was towed in by the stmr Marine City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 19—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props India, Europe, Sheldon and consort, Raleigh and consort, Porter, Chamberlain and barges, N. Chamberlain and consort; schrs Siberia, E. Booth, Kate Winslow, S. P. Ely, John Martin.

UP—Props James Fisk, Jr., Nahant, Lake Ontario, Oneida; schrs S. J. Tilden, Harvest Queen, Saginaw, Niagara No. 1, Clyde, Elizabeth, Jones, Golden West, Montgomery, Kate Darley, Shandon, E. R. Blake.

WIND—South, gentle. Weather fine.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 19.—ARRIVED BY RIVER—Nothing.

DEPARTED—Canalboat Cataract, with brick, floated down to Hennepin; stmr Belle of Ottawa, to take advantage of the high water and reach Ottawa by the river.

PASSED INTO CANAL—C. W. Zimmerman, with 80,000 brick for the new county house at Utica.

PASSED OUT—Stmr Belle of Ottawa.

Eleven feet 11 inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15, and still rising. Wind west.

BRIDGEPORT, July 19.—CLEARED — Midas, Marseilles, 73 m lumber; First National, Lockport, 47,000 ft lumber, 60 m shingles, 15 m lath.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The scow Morning Light, stone-laden, struck a rock near Malden, Friday morning, capsized, and sunk.... The schr Wyandotte grounded on Snake Island Shoal last Thursday, but was released without injury a few hours after the mishap by the Kingston steamer E. A. Calvin.... The prop Philadelphia was obliged to cast adrift her consort, the schr Annie Sherwood, during the storm of Thursday night. The tug Hagerman picked her up off Racine and towed her into Milwaukee Sunday night.... United States Marshal Hamilton sold the schr Hamilton on Saturday afternoon. The purchaser was Joseph Kilian, and the amount realized $1,400.... The Toledo *Blade* states that the Island of Gibraltar, at Put-in-Bay, was on Thursday offered for sale according to announcement, but as Mr. Harper, the gentleman who had charge of the sale, announced that no bid would be received for less than $40,000, no offers were made. It is said that there were several on the ground who were prepared to bid from $21,000 to $30,000.... The Bay City *Tribune* of the 14th inst. has the following: "The Saginaw River Towing Association has made a reduction in towing of 20 per cent from net rates, for cash. From the windows of the Watson Block twenty-eight lumber carriers could be counted this morning, of which about twenty were lying idle. There is one tow at this port loading for Ohio ports at $1 per m, while frequent offers at $1.25 have been made. One offer yesterday of $1.37½ on sixty days' time was refused.".... Says the Detroit *Tribune*: "It was rumored yesterday that the stmr Ruby, which left this port early in the season for the route between Perrysburg and Toledo, on the Maumee River, will take the place of the Dove until she is ready. The Ruby went and returned to Malden on the usual trips during the day, owing to the Sarah Van Epps being chartered for a pleasure excursion. She looked like a familiar acquaintance as she steamed up to the dock.".... The wreck of the prop Tonawanda lies in some 60 feet of water, 5 or 6 miles up the lake, about off Windmill Point. Thursday a diver went down and made a preliminary examination. The boiler is what the wreckers are after, and they were found to be in good condition.... The damage to the schr Northwest is greater than at first supposed. The strap on the end of the rod connecting with the crankpin gave way and let loose other bolts and rods which made a terrible racket and did a large amount of damage before the steam could be shut off. The cylinder and piston heads were blown out, the cross head was broken, and a large amount of other damage was done, aggregating at the lowest estimate upwards of $3,000. The steamship Minneapolis has taken the place of the Northwest on the Detroit and Cleveland route.

Resuscitating the Drowned.

Boston Journal.

It is not improbable that many drowned persons might be resuscitated, who are left to perish for want of intelligent and timely treatment. The rules proper in such cases, which have been tested by long experience, have been so often published that they ought to be generally known. By way of giving a practical illustration of them, we copy, substantially, a case mentioned by the writer of that interesting little work recently published under the title of "The French at Home." In his walk one morning he saw a man pulled out of the water, apparently drowned. He was laid on the right side, the face turned toward the ground, and the jaws gently opened to facilitate the escape of water. Several times the head was placed a little lower than the rest of the body for the same purpose, but only for a few seconds at a time. In the meanwhile there was a regular manipulating process to induce breathing, which consisted in pressing the abdomen, stomach, and sides of the chest, but softly. The efforts were without effect; the man looked as if he had seen the last of earth. Then the prostrate figure was carried to the nearest station for the relief of the drowned. Here the man was stripped and wiped dry, and he was laid, turned on his side, between two blankets on a straw mattress. The manipulating process was resumed, with intervals of about a quarter of a minute between each pressure of the body, the pressure being repeated fifteen or twenty times, followed by a suspension of ten minutes. Twenty minutes were passed in this way, when a physician employed on this kind of service appeared and took charge of the case. A warming-pan filled with hot water was passed over the body outside of the blanket, particularly over the pit of the stomach and the sides of the chest. These were alternated with a gentle friction of hot woolen mittens, and the naked hands and the soles of the feet and palms of the hands were vigorously rubbed. An operator breathed into the mouth of the man by means of a tube. These efforts also proving in vain, the physician had recourse to the introduction of tobacco smoke into the intestines. In about ten minutes the man gave a feeble sign of life, whereupon all manipulation was discontinued lest it should interfere with the natural movement. Soon he showed a desire to vomit, which was assisted by a feather introduced into the throat. How long the whole process lasted is not stated, but the writer can see that it was lengthy. A few days after the writer attended a ball, and among the most lively dancers he saw the drowned man.

THE COURTS.

Refusal of Judge Drummond to Consolidate Two Suits Against the C., D. & V. Road.

Important Decision in Marine Law by Judge Blodgett.

Judgment to Be Entered To-Day in the Lincoln Park Damage Suits.

IN CHICAGO.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Judges Drummond and Blodgett were engaged the greater part of yesterday in hearing a motion to consolidate the suit of Stephen Osgood against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company with that of Fosdick & Fish against the same Company. Senator McDonald appeared in behalf of the motion, and Edwin Walker, the solicitor of the Company, and George C. Campbell, against it. It was claimed, in support of the consolidation, that the object of both suits was really the same, and that everything could be decided in one suit. On the other hand, it was alleged that the Trustees had done nothing on which to ground an interference. Besides, if the two suits were consolidated, some of the defendants would also be figuring as plaintiffs, and as the Osgood bill charged Fosdick and Fisher with mismanagement, they would be virtually found to be charging themselves with fraud if the Osgood bill was consolidated with theirs. Judge Drummond, however, averted the apprehended muddle by refusing to allow the combination. A demurrer to the amended bill was also filed and argued, and then taken under advisement.

A CASE OF COLLISION.

Judge Blodgett decided yesterday morning the case of I. R. Slawson, owner of the schooner Willis, vs. the bark Elizabeth Jones. The suit was a libel to recover damages for a collision to libellant's schooner. The Judge, however, decided that the Willis had the wind free and fair, and at first was moving away from the bark, but afterwards she was put to port, and the result was, that she collided. The schooner having the wind, the Judge said, was bound to keep out of the way, and, not having done so, she must be considered as in fault, and chargeable with damages. The libel was therefore dismissed, and the cross-libel of the bark sustained, and a decree rendered for the defendant for the sum of $1,500.

LINCOLN PARK.

In the matter of the application of the Trustees of Lincoln Park for judgment for damages for enlarging Lincoln Park, an order was entered yesterday by Judge Rogers that that judgment be entered by to-morrow unless objections are filed before that time.

DIVORCES.

Mary S. Hawley filed a bill against her husband, Rawson T. Hawley, asking for a divorce on account of his adultery.

Anna Wolff says that her husband has kicked and pounded her until he has reduced her body almost to a jelly, that he has been for some years a drunkard, and that finally he filled the measure of his wickedness by running away and leaving her, and she now proposes to have a divorce.

Sarah A. Sutherland filed a bill for divorce, stating that her husband, John H. Sutherland, has so far forgotten his marriage vows as to entirely desert her and live in open adultery. She left him when she ascertained his infidelity, and asks that the separation may be perpetual.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The bankruptcy proceedings against David K. and Joseph Cremer were ordered to be dismissed on payment of all costs.

Discharges were issued to Joseph C., John M. Thomas M., and William J. Foster.

A hearing, and Auditor's meeting, will be had Aug. 25 in the case of James McWhinney.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George Heath began a suit for $12,000 against the Chicago Railway Construction Company.

John Doiese et al., for the use of H. M. Singer and Mancel Talcott, brought suit for $2,000 against the City of Chicago.

George C. Gaylord commenced an action in trespass against J. M. Keese, J. F. Moore, and J. M. Bradstreet, laying damages at $10,000.

W. S. Babcock, Louisa M. Shaw, administratrix, J. S. Terry, Holbrook & Co., J. Shirk, J. Mitchell, Wolf & Kauff, M. & T. Lorden, and Cunningham & Thompson filed a bill against William Goldie, O. A. Bogue, administrator, William Fitzgerald, H. E. Hunt, C. C. Fisher, D. McCartney, T. M. & B. F. Jones, James Laughlin, G. M. & H. A. Laughlin, Jr., to foreclose a chattel mortgage for $13,000 on the mill property of William Goldie on the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, and also on all the machinery and fixtures in the mill. W. S. Babcock was appointed Receiver under a bond for $17,000.

The Savings Bank of Fond du Lac sued R. B Appleby for $1,000.

B. H. Campbell began a suit in debt against Jacob Keeler and John Keeler, laying damages at $2,500.

Gustav Bethke commenced an action in trespass against Bernhard Bade to recover $10,000 alleged damages.

S. T. King sued E. R. Paul for $1,000.

E. G. Preble began a suit to recover $2,500 from C. M. Clark.

W. L. Hubbard brought suit for $2,000 against C. P. Lincoln and T. S. H. Lincoln.

William Aga commenced a suit claiming that A. S. Kallock owed him $3,000.

C. Friedburg & Bro., for the use of Elias Hartman, sued the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company for $5,000.

The City National Bank of Chicago began a suit against Mary A. Mann, claiming $2,500. A. B. Miner, for the use of the same bank, also sued B. E. Mann and J. O. Curtis for a like amount. The same party began another suit also for $2,500 against B. E. Mann, W. D. Curtis, and Mary A. Mann.

The City National Bank commenced a suit for $1,000 against Ferdinand Roshill, another for the same amount against A. Loeb and H. C. Mitchell, and a third, also for $1,000, against J. T. Webner.

COUNTY COURT.

The Court was given yesterday to adjudication, and a great deal of work was crowded through in a short space of time.

In the estate of Stiles Burton, an order was made appointing A. A. Lathrop to defend it against the claims of the late conservators.

In the matter of the Town of Lake View, an order was made to file objections to the delinquent tax-list by 10 o'clock July 22.

In the matter of the County of Cook, general taxes of 1874, the appeal-bond and bill of exceptions filed by the Northwestern University was approved.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Petit Jury for the conclusion of the July term was impaneled yesterday.

William Ellis and Charles Moynihan were tried for being caught in a dwelling with intent to steal, found guilty, and their term of imprisonment was fixed at one year each in the Penitentiary.

The cases of Cox and Good, indicted for keeping a gaming-house, were, on motion of their counsel, continued.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—85, 86, 87, 89, 91 to 103, 105 to 204½.

JUDGE MOORE—58, 59, 62.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. M. Wilbur vs. Jemima Biemis and Lewis Biemis, $1,001.69.—M. H. Bell vs. William A. Ewing, $1,013.—F. A. Bragg vs. John H. and James A. Clybourn, $393.33.—R. T. Race vs. Henry C. McNeill, $463.24.—J. S. Wallace vs. Charles Busby and John N. Staples, $10,99.98.

JUDGE GARY—D. F. Cameron vs. H. H. Walker, $3,710.63.—Same vs. Octavius F. and Alpheus C. Bailey and W. W. Hilton, $11,040.—Philanda M. McDonald, Jr., $363.—A. A. Pierce et al. vs. James G. Harvey and D. Brown, $4,305.04.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. Knickerbocker et al. vs. Sylvester Lawinski, $.75.

ELSEWHERE.

A DIVORCE-CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 17.—The divorce-suit of Victoria R. Probert vs. R. W. Probert, that has been occupying the attention of S. T. Woodward, Referee, and most of the best legal talent of our county, the past two weeks, has been finally settled. The parties litigant occupy quite prominent positions in society, and, on account of their position, the case attracted considerable attention. The plaintiff, in her petition, claimed a divorce on the ground of adultery and inhuman treatment. To prove the first allegation, a letter was introduced, purporting to have been written by defendant, in which he confessed improper intimacy with a servant-girl formerly in the employ of G. H. Hansen, of the Evans House, in this city. Although an effort was made by defendant's attorneys to exclude this letter, yet, after some preliminary skirmishing, the Referee admitted it. The defendant, in his answer to plaintiff's petition, denied ever to have written the letter in question, and charged plaintiff with adultery with a certain person. To show that the letter was a forgery, the testimony of experts was introduced to prove that the handwriting of the letter was not the handwriting of the defendant. The evidence produced by both sides was contradictory and highly unsatisfactory. The custody of several children and some little property awaited the issue of the trial. Yesterday, after considerable consultation, the case was settled,—the plaintiff having the choice of two things, namely: a divorce and one-third of the property in case she took the children; and, second, a divorce and one-fourth of the property in case the defendant took the children. Which alternative the plaintiff takes has not yet transpired.

A TRIP ACROSS THE LAKE.

From Chicago to the Sault Ste. Marie on the Steamer J. L. Hurd.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 16.—True it is, the season has been an exceptionally cold one, especially for excursionists on our great Northern Lakes; but, on taking a sixty-four hours' trip from Chicago to Sault Ste. Marie, we felt fully repaid for any inconvenience we may have experienced relative to weather-freaks. After a brief sojourn in the great Western mart, Chicago, we set sail in the steamer J. L. Hurd, one of Leopold & Austrian's stanch and commodious vessels, for our proposed journey.

It is the 8th inst., and that part of day when King Sol, the ruling orb, relinquishes his power, and yet seems loth to do so. In common parlance, it is evening. Good-byes are exchanged with those on shore, and repeated again and again as our boat recedes from view. An hour, more or less, suffices to deliver us from the excitement attendant upon passing through the Chicago River, and soon our boat is far from the noise and din of city life, sailing on a comparatively smooth sea, and under a moonlit sky. Long our party remained in the free air, noting points of interest on shore, the city's extent of coast line, and its myriads of sparkling gas-jets, reflecting themselves far into the water.

Sight-seeing is exhaustive, and, as we had done a considerable of it during the day, we soon availed ourselves (after leaving the city far behind us) of the ease and hospitality offered us by our pleasant cabin, being regaled with nuts, raisins, and music.

Subsequently, Morpheus claimed us as victims of his rule, and from thenceforth we were cognizant of nothing till a loud rapping on the paneling of our room, and the welcome cry "Breakfast!" sounded in our ears. Our neighbors were similarly greeted, and each emerged from his particular apartment to find the J. L. Hurd at port in the City of Milwaukee.

We had the pleasure of traversing some of the principal streets of this thriving and beautiful place, much to the edification of our dog "Billy," and a number of urchins engaged in the laudable pastime of rolling hoops. Betimes our journey was resumed, and, during this day and the next, we landed at Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Two Rivers, on the Wisconsin side of Lake Michigan, and thence across it to Glen Arbor, a wood-station and decidely rural district.

At each port enough time is afforded passengers to exercise their walking proclivities, which our party did by roaming the woods after wild flowers and strawberries.

Our boat now turned its prow toward the famous Straits of Mackinaw. It is Saturday afternoon, and, for the first time since our journey commenced, we feel dreary forebodings of coming ill. A certain squeamishness in the region of the digestive organs, a dubious countenance, and haggard eyes, all bespeak the advent of some unwelcome event. The crisis of our voyage has arrived. Is it necessary, reader, to do aught save hint at what the culminating point in a journey by water must be? Astonishingly quick the cabin is vacated, excepting the occupation of it by two or three gentlemen, among whom is one who boasts he has his "sea-legs" on, but presently is observed repairing to his private apartment to be no more seen till a favorable season for pedestrians arrives.

Greatly to our disappointment, and, as I believe, an unusual occurrence, our boat reached the renowned Island of Mackinaw after dark, loosing from that port and pursuing its course about an hour after arriving there.

We were somewhat compensated for this defeat of our expectations, however, by the pleasure derived from viewing the wild and picturesque scenery of the Sault River the next morning. The Captain kindly loaned us his opera-glass, and we reveled in the delights conveyed to our vision of sunny skies, hills encompassed with haze in the distance, unbroken forests, islands dotting the water in fanciful confusion, and, lolling on the banks of the river or plying their birchen canoe adown the stream, the dark-hued children of the forest were seen, divested of all the charms a Longfellow bestows upon a near approach. Presently we near the Sault Ste. Marie village, which boasts one of the finest ship-canals in America, and by the side of which another and much more capacious structure is being built. The roar of the rapids greets our ear, and, glancing in the direction whence the sound proceeds, we see the waters, wild and turbulent, dashing down its rocky bed into the quiet stream on which we sail. The fort, with its formidable array of "big guns," is on our left, and, directly opposite, the Canadian town of the same name.

And now we can note the progress of our steamer no longer, for here we disembark. All things must have an end, pleasant as well as otherwise, while we heartily recommend as among the former a trip to Lake Superior on one of Leopold & Austrian's excursion boats, the Peerless or J. L. Hurd.

No efforts are spared by the officers of these vessels to render the voyage for passengers an agreeable one. Avail yourselves of the opportunity, readers, and come north for a short respite from business cares, or ye pleasure-seekers and invalids, come ye and inhale our pure, bracing air.

E. H. TRELEASE.

ELECTION-BRIBERY IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 17.—In a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE, I observed an editorial which, alluding to the bribery at the Norwich election, states that it confirms all that has been said about the painful prevalence of bribery in England in Parliamentary elections. This is a serious charge; but, without going beyond what has appeared in THE TRIBUNE, is it a fair inference—a logical deduction—from the facts there disclosed? Reading your paper regularly, I have noticed several articles of late on bribery in England; but, so far, Norwich alone has the solitary distinction of figuring in such discreditable proceedings. The bribery at Norwich seems to be all that is alleged. To support your sweeping charge against England, one would naturally expect to hear of cases of bribery in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and elsewhere throughout the length and breadth of the land. But there is not a whisper of such a thing. Norwich is not all England, but only a sixth-rate town therein; and, though there has undoubtedly been gross bribery in that town (but alleged nowhere else), I must respectfully demur to your proposition, and, on the contrary, maintain that the solitary Norwich bribery is but the exception which proves the general rule, that bribery in England is of very rare occurrence. The laws there are severe against it, and, what is more, they are strictly enforced. The voting there, also, is now entirely secret; and bribery, even if attempted, would be a very poor and uncertain game to play. A man who could be bribed could not be trusted to perform his part of the obligation when there could be no chance of his being found out. So long as England's legislators, as a rule, are after the stamp of Gladstone, Bright, Cross, Gathorne Hardy, etc., there is no fear of election-bribery being prevalent.

J. F. C.

Pluck.

New York Express.

Credit should be given to the plucky Princeton boy who rowed bravely on with his crew yesterday until he fainted from the pain of a felon on his finger. Men and women, though, can endure much physical suffering while under a state of high mental excitement. The late Anna Cora Mowatt, the actress, relates an instance of when she was playing *Evadne*, which aptly illustrates this. The stage-carpenter had carelessly left the point of a large nail obtruding from the statue, which figures so largely in the last scene. When Mrs. Mowatt rushed to the statue and threw her arms around it, the nail penetrated her flesh more than an inch. Yet so great was the mental excitement of the moment, and so fully was she occupied with the scene, that she did not feel any physical pain, and, indeed, did not know that she had met with an accident until, when the curtain had fallen, the sharp pain told of her dilemma. Young Parmly may have been buoyed up by the same mental excitement, but, all the same, he deserves much credit for his pluck.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

Mr. Hesing's Views on the Question of Architects.

What He Wants Is an Honest and Capable Board.

He Has No Sort of Interest in Any Stone-Quarry.

Several stories having been afloat with reference to Mr. A. C. Hesing's position on the Court-House question, a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed that gentleman yesterday for the purpose of getting his exact views in regard thereto.

Mr. Hesing answered the questions propounded very freely, and seemed desirous of having his attitude explained to the public. The following conversation took place:

Reporter—You are charged, Mr. Hesing, with having taken a lively interest in regard to the building of the Court-House and

THE STONE TO BE USED

for that purpose. Have you anything to say on the subject?

Mr. Hesing—I have not taken a lively interest in

THE ARCHITECT QUESTION.

I was simply in favor of having an efficient man, in whom the people could trust. Knowing how difficult it was to get one man with all the qualifications for so important an undertaking, I advocated a

BOARD OF ARCHITECTS,

as the percentage to be allowed would not cost the county any more than if only one architect were employed.

R.—Some people have taken advantage of your advocacy of that matter to say you were actuated by a desire to divide the work among

THE THREE NATIONALITIES?

Mr. H.—That is not correct. I merely wanted three good and responsible men of character and ability. When spoken to on the subject, I mentioned men like Burling, Boyington, Karls, Bauer, Baumann, Corcoran, and others. When Egan and Karls were selected by the County Commissioners, I recommended them to select another from among the oldest architects of the city, which was afterwards done by the election of Burling. In order that my position on the "nationality" question may be clearly understood, I may say that if

ONE GOOD COMPETENT MAN,

in whom the tax-payers could have confidence, could be found, I would have no objection to his appointment. The statement that I wished to divide among nationalities in advocating three architects is totally untrue. If the city and county could unite on one responsible man of reputation, competency, and honesty, I believe the work could be intrusted to such a man with as much safety as to three. I think the Court-House should have been commenced

THREE YEARS AGO,

and would have been commenced if it had not been for the wrangle of some of the Aldermen and Commissioners. It is generally believed in the city that it is only delayed now because

PROPER DIVISIONS

have not been made.

R.—Do you think the selection of Egan, Karls, and Burling gave satisfaction to the tax-payers?

Mr. H.—I never heard objections to that combination from any of our heaviest tax-payers.

R.—Messrs. Egan and Karls have been

ACCUSED OF INCOMPETENCY;

do you know anything of their merits?

Mr. H.—I have heard of Egan being a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and believe him to be so. His competency, in my opinion, has been proven by the erection of the County Building on the North Side. Mr. Karls has been among us many years. He graduated at the Building Academy in Berlin, and was for a number of years an architect and practical builder in that city before he emigrated to Chicago. We are indebted to him for many fine buildings in the city.

R.—Have you

ANY INTEREST, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY,

in the selection of either of the architects?

Mr. H.—Not a copper. My only motive has been to have the Court-House built as speedily as possible, and under the direction of competent, honest, and sober men.

R.—Have you

ANY INTEREST IN ANY STONE-QUARRY?

Mr. H.—I have not, either directly or indirectly. I never heard of the Au Sable quarry until I saw the charge made by the Chicago *Times*. I did not know there was such a quarry in existence.

R.—Have you any preference between sandstone and the Cook and Will County stone?

Mr. H.—No, sir. My opinion is that the Court-House ought to be built of

HOME MATERIAL,

unless better and cheaper can be procured elsewhere.

R.—What is the prospect, in view of the existing difficulties?

Mr. H.—I have no idea: I hope all difficulties will soon be settled by the selection of the best men that can be found in the city.

R.—What do you think of Commissioner Clough's suggestion a few days ago that

THE COUNTY SHOULD BUILD

the Court-House, and rent the city portion to the city at 7 per cent?

Mr. H.—I am very much in favor of that plan. The *Staats-Zeitung* advocated it the morning after it was suggested. The city is to-day up to its borrowing capacity, and the money for its portion of the Court-House will have to be raised by

DIRECT TAXATION,

which, under our present financial embarrassments, will be burdensome to the tax-payers, whereas the county could issue 7 per cent twenty-year bonds for the whole amount, sell them at a premium, and the interest only would have to be raised by taxation, leaving the principal to be taken care of by the next generation. If the Council intends to legislate for the interests of the people and tax-payers they will adopt that plan at once, reserving the right of having such conveniences in the building as the necessities of the city's business demands.

Having obtained this expression of his views, the reporter withdrew.

CONSUMPTION,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va.—*Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.*—SIR: For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery, and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the Chatham *Courier*.

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has affected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

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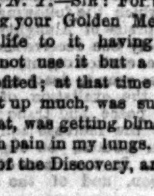

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College Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MIDSUMMER NUMBER.

Scribner's Monthly FOR AUGUST.

The publishers call attention to the August number of *Scribner* as being rich in articles especially readable and timely at this season. The contents are as follows:

A Farmer's Vacation. Old Jersey. Illustrated. By GEO. E. WARING, Jr. In this the author gives us the result of his personal observations in the pretty Island of Guernsey, and tells a great deal about the so-called Alderney Cow. The writer being a farmer as well, has so united the practical and picturesque that his article cannot fail to interest all.

A Middy in Manila. Illustrated. A sketchy paper, giving in a humorous vein the adventures of a midshipman on shore.

The Stone Period of the Antilles. Illustrated. By J. B. HOLDEN. Giving interesting information in regard to the recent discoveries of stone relics in the West Indies.

A Mussel Shell. By CELIA THAXTER.

The Story of Sevenoaks. By J. G. HOLLAND. The August installment celebrates a wedding in the rural neighborhood of Sevenoaks, and continues the career of the characters with unabated interest.

Compensation. By JOHN G. SAXE.

A Word of Encouragement for Timid Linguists. By JOHN ARBUCKLE. A plea for the study of languages on the ground that the least skillful scholar with a dictionary will get a better idea of a work of art than can be acquired from the most skillful translation.

Education and Free Thought. By GEO. F. MAGOUN. An able essay based on the life and literature of John Stuart Mill.

Ice. By F. H. FORBES. (Illustrated.) Replete with interesting facts and statistics regarding the ice trade in this and other countries.

The Mysterious Island. By JULES VERNE.

Unsaid. By A. R.

Along the Seine. By ALBERT RHODES. (Illustrated.) A charming Parisian Summer Paper.

How to Treat the Indians. By L. EDWIN DUDLEY.

An Englewood Mystery. By A. P. C.

To Hope. By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

Madame Delicieuse. By GEORGE W. CABLE. This is one of the most delightful of Mr. Cable's altogether original stories of New Orleans life.

The Awakening. By PAUL H. HAYNE.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS contain the usual variety of Reviews, Scientific Items, etc., etc.

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THE ATLANTIC FOR AUGUST

Contains the following Brilliant Contributions:

Under the Great Elm. Poem read at Cambridge on the Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's taking Command of the American Army, 3d July, 1775, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"Old Cambridge." At the Dinner in Memorial Hall, July 3, 1875, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Old Woman's Gossip. The first of a series of delightful autobiographical papers by MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

Autumn Days in Weimar. A charming account of social life in the German capital, by BAYARD TAYLOR.

Old Times on the Mississippi. Another and final amusing chapter on Pilot Life, by MARK TWAIN.

The Creed of Free Trade. "A simple statement of the creed of free trade, as viewed from an American standpoint," by DAVID A. WELLS.

Roderick Hudson. The seventh chapter, of this delightful story. HENRY JAMES, Jr.

John Quincy Adams. WILLIAM EVERETT.

The Longest Death Watch. MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

A Roadside Romance. G. P. LATHROP.

Victor Hugo. T. S. PERRY.

Ten Days' Sport on Salmon Rivers. DEAN SAGE.

The Old Lobsterman. J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Song. CELIA THAXTER.

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Dick's Spiritual Help	Kate W. Hamilton
Mr. Bull-Frog's Party. Poem	M. W. S
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Eight Cousins. Chaps. XVI., XVII., XVIII.	Louisa M. Alcott
Jingle. "Hans, the Small Esquimaux."	Helen Sabine
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A Nine-Days' Wonder.

BY HAMILTON AIDE, author of "Penruddocke," etc. Vol. 49 in Osgood's Library of Novels. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

This story was dramatized and produced on the London stage with remarkable success before its publication. The *Academy* says: "Mr. Aide is one of those novelists whom one would expect to be successful at the theatre. In his novels, as in his play, there is always a story to tell, and it is told with clearness and definiteness." "A Nine Days' Wonder" is a striking story, related with uncommon dramatic power.

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JUST READY:

The United States' Digest.

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THE UNITED STATES DIGEST. First Series. Vol. VI. Letters E—H. By Benjamin Vaughan Abbott. Royal 8vo. Law Sheep, $6.

This work, to be completed in about twelve volumes, contains a Digest of Decisions of the various Courts within the United States, from the earliest period to 1870, comprising all the American decisions digested in THIRTY-ONE volumes of the United States Digest, with careful revision and important additions.

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LEGAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice of Sale of Lands.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land-grants conveyed in the Mortgage or Deed of Trust in the Bill of Complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said Road.

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875,

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given them in said decree). These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land-grants shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land-grants to be disposed of may be found and inspected at the offices of the Land Agents of the Company in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the Court, before the date of the sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of the sale the sum of five (5) per cent in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter, or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the Court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, First Mortgage Bonds, which have been sanctioned by the Court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land-grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with Public Resolution, No. 44, of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, Second Session; and the privileges may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions up to, and including, forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege if they shall deem proper.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE,
Solicitor and of Counsel for Complainants.

MASTER'S SALE.

Under Decree of Foreclosure in the matter of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

United States of America, Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in Chancery. The Union Trust Company of New York, Complainant, vs. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Orion & Minersville Railroad Company, and Samuel M. Nickerson, Defendants, and Robert S. Noyes and 123 other holders of bonds, who have intervened herein.

In pursuance of a decree of the said Court entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1875, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell together as one property and not in separate parcels at public auction to the highest and best bidder therefor, on Tuesday, the tenth (10) day of August, A. D. 1875 (eighteen hundred and seventy-five) at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said last mentioned day at the front door of the Republic Life Building, No. 157 to 163 LaSalle-st., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and as directed in said decree.

The mortgaged premises described in the bill of complaint filed in said cause, including the entire railroad of said Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, with all branches and tracks to the coal-mines owned or leased by it, and also including all the railroads, rights of way, depot-grounds, coal-lands, or other lands, all depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, grain-houses, grain-elevators, wood-houses, coal-houses, or other buildings, and all car-shops and machine-shops; also all kinds of rolling stock or equipments, machinery and tools held for use in connection with said Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, or its coal lands and coal mines, including all locomotives, cars, tenders, or other rolling stock and equipments, and all implements, fuel, and materials for the construction, operating, repairing, or replacing the said Railroad or any of its branches, or in or for operating and working any of its coal mines or any of its equipments; also all franchises connected with or relating to the said Railroad, and also all rights, claims, and benefits in and to all leases, contracts, and agreements made with any parties owning any coal lands, or mineral lands, or railroad, or railroads, or with any other parties for any other property, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all the estates, rights, titles, and interests whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company of, in, and to the same; also the entire railroad of the Orion & Minersville Railroad Company, with all the franchises, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging; and all other property, real and personal, belonging to said Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company and said Orion & Minersville Railroad Company, or either of them, and which is now in the possession of William H. Ferry, Receiver; and all other property rights, franchises, and things which shall have been acquired by purchase or otherwise by the said Receiver during the pendency of this suit for use in connection with said railroads, and shall be at the time of the sale thereby decreed in his possession, or to which he may then be entitled, together as one property and not in separate parcels. By the terms of said decree two hundred thousand dollars of the sum bid at such sale is to be paid by the purchaser in cash at the time of sale, and for the balance of the sum bid by the purchaser at said sale the Master is authorized to receive from such purchaser, in lieu of cash, any of the outstanding and unpaid bonds or coupons issued under and secured by the mortgages of June 15, 1868, or October 23, 1868, mentioned in said decree or certificates of indebtedness issued in lieu of any of said coupons, at such percentage as said Court shall direct at the approval of said sale.

For a more particular description of the said property reference can be had to said decree.

HENRY W. BISHOP,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.
Dated July 19, A. D. 1875.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, July 17, 1875.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that the Committee on Equalization of Taxes of said Board will meet at the Criminal Court and Jail building, situated on the corner of Dearborn and Michigan-sts., entrance on Dearborn-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., of Wednesday, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1875, and continue in session three days, for the purpose of considering all complaints that may have been or may be made, touching the assessment of real and personal property for the year 1875 in Cook County.

By the 97th section of the revenue law, it is made the duty of the County Board to assess all such lands or lots as have been listed by the County Clerk and not assessed by the Assessor, and make such alterations in the description of real property as it shall deem necessary.

They may correct the assessment of any person who considers himself aggrieved, or raise an assessment after notice to the person assessed.

They may hear and determine the application of any person who is assessed on property claimed to be exempt from taxation.

They shall equalize the assessments between towns.

CHRISTIAN BUSSE,
THEODORE GUENTHER,
CHAS. C. P. HOLDEN,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN McCAFFREY,
Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

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The twentieth year of this School for the higher education of young ladies, will begin Sept. 13. A new and enlarged Boarding Department, with elegant accommodations, will then be opened under the supervision of Rev. and Mrs. L. D. MANSFIELD, for seventeen years at the head of Rockland Institute, at Nyack on Hudson, N. Y., to whom apply for catalogues, 299 Wabash-av., or after August 15 to Prof. Z. GROVER, 985 Wabash-av.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Shephard, Smith & Co., manufacturers and dealers in Sole Leather, is dissolved this date by mutual consent. Joseph S. Smith will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts due said firm, and continue the business under the firm name of J. S. Smith & Co.

Chicago, July 15, 1875.
L. B. SHEPHARD,
J. S. SMITH.

Orders received by us will be filled promptly at lowest market rates. Correspondence from the trade solicited.

J. S. SMITH & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

DEXTER PARK.

First Day—Tuesday, July 20.

2:45 Class—$800. $450 to first; $150 to second; $120 to third; $80 to fourth.

Frank Redfield, b. m. Belle Brown.
Louis Glann, b. m. Monarch Rule.
Mosher & Chidester, b. g. Miraculous.
Simon Anderson, br. s. Pilot Mambrino.
W. S. McLaughlin, b. g. Joe.
G. C. Butterfield, blk. g. Cruiser.

Running—$500. Mile heats, 3 in 5.

J. H. Sumner, b. c. Reality.
J. E. Lambert, b. c. Geo. Rice.
J. Conlisk, b. f. Lady Washington.
F. O. Miner, b. f. Sweet Bay.
Jas. Murphy, b. g. War Jig.

Pools sold at Palmer House by Maj. C. W. Barker. Trains on the Michigan Southern and Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne at 2:15 p. m., and will positively wait until after the race. State-st. cars run every five minutes.

GEO. B. MANSUR,
Proprietor and Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, July 19, Third Week of the Greatest Hit Ever Known in Chicago, by the Famous Union Square Theatre Co., in Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of the great play entitled

THE TWO ORPHANS,

With the original cast. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY……Lessee for the Summer Season.

CLOSED for the necessary rehearsals and preparation for the production in magnificent style of Buckstone's Gorgeous Spectacle, the

ICE WITCH,

With New and Magnificent Scenery, Gorgeous Costumes, Resplendent Pageantry, Especial Cast, Grand Ballet, Grand Chorus, and Features of Marvelous Excellence, on Monday next, July 26.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

ROBERT McWADE,

Received with thunders of applause as RORY O'MORE, and his tremendously funny burlesque, DICK MIT DHREE EYES, to a crowded house.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

Lady Washington Moonlight Fete,

For the benefit of the Forty-first-st. Presbyterian Church, on the beautiful and spacious grounds of G. A. Springer, corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

A fine band will be in attendance; the grounds will be brilliantly illuminated and decorated. A fine supper will be served in three large tents without extra charge. Tickets of admission, $1; children, 50c.

Stages run to the grounds in connection with Indiana-av. cars.

"MAN! KNOW THYSELF!"

DR. SAMUEL DAVIESON'S GRAND PARISIAN GALLERY of Anatomy, Science, and Art, is now open at 166 South Clark-st., Chicago. Open daily for gentlemen only, from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Admission, 50 cts. Observe the address, 166 South Clark-st., Chicago.

PICNIC.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will give their first Annual Picnic at Colehour Grove on Tuesday, July 20, at which liberal prizes will be given for athletic sports. Trains leave Van Buren-st. Depot, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., stopping at Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first and Forty-third-sts., returning at 5 and 7 p. m.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

THE QUEEN, 4471 tons…Saturday, 10th July, at 10 a. m.
SPAIN, 4871 tons…Saturday, 17th July, at 3 p. m.
ERIN, 4,040 tons…Saturday, 24th July, at 9 a. m.
ENGLAND, 4,896 tons…Saturday, 31st July, at 3 p. m.
For London Direct…CANADA, July 22, at 8 a. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre.

AMERIQUE, Pouzois…Saturday, July 24
PEREIRE, Danre…Saturday, August 7
FRANCE, Trudelle…Saturday, August 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $35. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

REDUCED RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,

And all ports in Great Britain and the Continent.

J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from BRITISH PORTS. LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Western…Tuesday, July 6.
ARRAGON, Symons…Thursday, July 22.

Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, July 15, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received until the 27th inst., for furnishing the city of Chicago with coal as follows:

1,500 tons (more or less) selected lump Erie Coal, or other Soft Coal of the same quality, free from dirt or screening, for Fire Department.

150 tons (more or less) hard (nut) Coal, for Fire Department.

100 tons (more or less) hard (small egg) Coal.

50 tons (more or less) hard (range) Coal.

Above Coal for Fire Department to be hauled by city, remainder to be delivered as required. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE COLUMBUS & TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
COLUMBUS, O., July 15, 1875.

Bids for the construction of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad will be received at the office of the Company, in the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, until noon, on the 3d day of August next.

Bids may be made for constructing one or more sections, or the whole road, and may include all materials necessary to complete the whole line ready for equipment.

The necessary maps, profiles, and estimates for the work can be found at the office of the Chief Engineer, Phil D. Fisher, where all required information will be given.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids offered.

M. M. GREENE,
President C. & T. R. R. Co.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Island Ledge House, Wells Beach, Me.

W. A. WORCESTER & CO., Proprietors.

This House is considered the best on the sea-coast of New England, where there is surf and river bathing, with excellent facilities for sailing, fishing, gunning, and all out-door amusements. Good music for dancing and parties at service of patrons, and everything that can be mentioned in a house adapted for pleasure and recreation. Splendid drives on the shore and in the woods. Prices moderate. The best the market can afford for the table, and for the comfort and happiness of the guests. Boston & Maine R. R. runs four trains per day from Boston to this beautiful resort.

MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM,
For Pulmonary Diseases.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

This institution for the care and treatment of persons suffering from Lung Diseases, is now open and will remain so throughout the entire year. Asheville, 2,250 feet above the level of the sea, has for a long time been visited by such patients, and the climate is well known to exert a beneficial influence on consumptives. For particulars address W. GLEITZMAN, M. D., Physician in Charge.

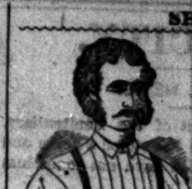
Lakeside House,
MADISON, WIS.

This favorite summer retreat is now open for guests. Situated on Lake Monona, directly opposite Madison, only six hours' ride from Chicago. Charges moderate. For particulars address W. F. ROOS, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
DENVER, COLORADO.

The finest and largest Hotel in the West, and affording a magnificent view of the Rocky Mountain Range.
MARLOW & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

SHIRTS.



A Good Shirt, $1.50
A Good Shirt, $1.75
A Good Shirt, $2.00
FROM STOCK.
SHIRTS to order a specialty.
4-Ply Linen Collars $2 per doz.
HARRIS & COBB,
171 S. Clark-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st., (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday Ex. †Saturday Ex. ‡Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINE.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa, Mason City and Stevens Point, Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger depot corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; freight and ticket-office No. 63 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Byron Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itasca Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express, Daily	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES, LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts. [illegible] Dr. James is at the head of the profession. [illegible] Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
Dr. Kean,
360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. OLIN,
187 Washington-st., Chicago. Longer engaged than any physician in Chicago in the treatment of Chronic, Sexual, and Private Diseases. Impotency and Impotency permanently cured. Ladies requiring private treatment, with board, call or write. All business in confidence. A book for all (illustrated), 10 cents.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE
At 75 cents per 100,
In the Counting-Room of this Office.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Cabbage" Ryan is out of the Penitentiary, and it is said that he has stolen a horse and buggy, or two. The police have not found him yet.

The corner-stone of St. Catharine's Roman Catholic Church, at Rogers' Park, will be laid on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock p. m. Bishop Foley will officiate.

W. R. Ritter, of No. 248 Park avenue, was thrown from his buggy by the horse attached, last evening, in Central Park, on the West Side and had his left leg broken.

The steamer Muskegon, of the Goodrich line of boats, will convey the Sunday-school teachers of Chicago on their second annual excursion next Thursday at 9 a. m. to Highland Park.

The Hyde Park House gives its friends and guests the first of a series of weekly Tuesday evening hops this evening. A moonlight drive on the boulevard is one of the attractions.

The temperature this day, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 69; 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 73; 3 p. m., 73; 7 p. m., 67.

The Rev. Father Coleman states that his lecture on "Ireland as it has been, as it is, and as it must be," will positively take place Sunday, July 25. It was postponed on account of an accident.

The *Courier* pursues its daily search for a managing editor. H. B. Hobart, the latest importation, has retired, and refuses to be comforted without his full salary. He could not write in praise of the Democracy, and he resigned.

A reputed "snide" detective, named Martin Lopez, is a prisoner at the Armory for obtaining money under false pretenses by representing to E. J. Decker that he would recover his stolen horse and buggy, and receiving $50 with that understanding.

A correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE to ascertain who owns the Court-House Square. The county owns it, but granted the city the use of half of it for a Court-House, in return for the city allowing the county to build on the County Building lot. The compact was entered into July 1, 1872.

Emile Carrey, Vice-Consul of France in this city, has received a letter from Duc Decazes, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in France, requesting him to open a subscription list in his office for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods in the mother country. Chicagoans can hardly fail to give a hearty response to a people who contributed so liberally in the relief of this city after the great fire.

Still another motor was unearthed yesterday by a reporter of this paper; but, contrary to the custom usual among inventors, and in direct opposition to the example of Keely, the gentleman who was constructing it wouldn't come down; wouldn't explain; wouldn't intimate, and wouldn't do anything expected of him. The chances are that he is a trifle less a humbug than the rest of them.

A largely-attended meeting of the preachers of the Western Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met yesterday morning, with the Rev. Dr. Jutkins in the chair. Dr. S. C. Blake, of Grace Church, was introduced, and gave the particulars about the proposed introduction of floating hospitals into this city. On motion of Dr. Briggs, the movement was indorsed and commended to the Conference as one that ought to be aided in all possible ways. The rest of the business of the meeting was simply routine, and it was soon adjourned.

Seven hundred and fifty Mormons, recently converted in European cities by Mormon Bishops at work abroad, passed through this city yesterday on their way to Brigham Young's dominion in Utah. It was a motley, hard-looking crowd,—a majority of them were middle-aged men. There were, however, some women, none of whom could make any particular pretension to beauty or youth. Brigham Young may nevertheless be able to find one among them to fill the place in his heart just vacated by one of his wives. There was also a sprinkling of dirty urchins among the crowd. They arrived by the Michigan Central, and were immediately transferred to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, over which road they went to Omaha, where they will take the Union Pacific for Salt Lake City.

It was about 9 o'clock last night when John Hegan, a respectable citizen, was passing along Washington street, near Morgan, when Edward Clark dealt him a hard blow in the back of the head and attempted to rob him. He succeeded in getting a small sum of money, and went for Hegan's watch, when the latter caught hold of him and a struggle ensued. Clark saw and felt his dangerous situation and pummeled Hegan vigorously, but the plucky victim held on to him until Detective Flynn, called by the cries of the man, came up and arrested Clark, who was soon placed in a cell at Madison-street Station. Hegan was roughly handled, his face being bruised and swollen badly. He lives at No. 33 Keith street, and is a carpenter by occupation.

FROST RESIGNS.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED LAST EVENING.

A special meeting of the members of the University Place Baptist Church was held last evening in their chapel for the purpose of considering the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. A. J. Frost. The resignation was given to the church about two weeks ago, but was couched in such general terms as to give no hint in regard to the reasons which led Mr. Frost to tender it. There were about 100 persons present, and considerable curiosity was manifested to know why the pastor wished to leave. After considerable talk, chiefly regrets and expressions of esteem, the resignation was accepted by a viva voce vote of 47 to 26.

The trouble seems to be that Mr. Frost is not a popular preacher. Of sterling integrity and unexceptionable moral character and great ability, Mr. Frost's talents are of a solid rather than a brilliant character. He thinks closely and logically, and his discources demand close attention. Another point to which objection is made by many is, that he is in the habit of reading his sermons. It is understood that Mr. F. has received an advantageous call from Denver, Col., which it is not improbable he will accept. His departure will leave a vacancy it will not be easy to fill.

RELIGIOUS INDEPENDENCE.

FAILURE TO UNITE EPIPHANY AND ST. JOHN'S PARISHES.

A meeting of the Vestry and members of the Church of the Epiphany was held last evening to further consider the proposition for the union of Epiphany parish with that of St. John's, Mr. D. W. Page, Senior Warden, presided, and called upon Junior Warden Gardner to state the object of the meeting.

Mr. Gardner made a lengthy statement of the condition of St. John's parish, giving statistics about the church building and the debt upon it, which have already been published. He was earnestly in favor of the proposed union of the two parishes. By the addition of the Epiphany membership to that of St. John's the church debt could be easily carried, and the commodious church building on Ashland avenue could be finished off and rendered fit for worship.

Col. Pence said he would repeat the question he had asked at the last meeting, whether, in case the churches united, St. John's Church would be completed. To learn the sense of the meeting he would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That, if the union of the parish of Epiphany with that of St. John's be decided upon, immediate steps be taken to complete the auditorium of St. John's Church according to the original plans.

The resolution was carried on a rising vote.

Mr. George Gardner then offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A proposition has been made for a union of the parishes of St. John's Church, Chicago, and of the Church of the Epiphany, Chicago; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting such a union, if it can be made upon terms satisfactory to this congregation, is desirable; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the warden and vestrymen of this parish be and they are hereby authorized to take such action as shall be necessary to consummate such union of said parishes, at such early period as the same can properly be done.

Resolved, That among the conditions of such union shall be the following:

First—A change of the name of St. John's parish to some other appropriate name to be selected by the congregation after the union shall be consummated.

Second—A change in the Wardens and Vestrymen, by which the present members of the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany shall have an equal representation therein.

Third—The resignation of the Rector of St. John's parish, and the calling in his stead of a minister who shall be acceptable to both congregations.

Fourth—The transfer to the new parish of the property of this parish, proper provision being made for the payment and discharge of all parish debts and liabilities, and such transfer is hereby authorized in case such union shall be consummated.

Col. Pence said that this matter ought to be thoroughly discussed. According to Mr. Sleeper, of St. John's Parish, St. John's Church had cost about $80,000, and was worth about $60,000. There was a debt of about $36,000. Epiphany was offered an unavailable property worth $24,000 by paying all the indebtedness. Epiphany has a small debt which can be easily handled, but that of St. John's is too great. He would like to know where the parish was going to get the money to pay this debt.

Mr. Gardner said that as to the means of finishing St. John's, he would try to give a satisfactory reply. About six months ago St. John's people attempted to raise some money to finish the church, and in a short time secured $9,000 in subscriptions. This shows that the St. John's people can do something. It is not expected that the Epiphany people will have to raise all the money.

Mr. Cameron said he had not wanted to speak, but he would like to know, if, as Mr. Gardner stated, Epiphany was unable to pay a debt of $6,000, how Epiphany would be able to help St. John's to pay its much greater indebtedness. For his part, he would be sorry to have the Church of Epiphany closed. He would like to help St. John's, but leaving Epiphany was like leaving home.

Mr. Archdeacon stated that he was opposed to any change.

Mr. Edwin Gill was of the same opinion as Mr. Gardner.

Mr. H. B. Chandler moved as an amendment that the resolutions be laid upon the table.

The motion was voted upon by a rising vote, but the result was not announced.

Mr. Chandler explained that his object in offering the amendment was to place the members on record.

The Chairman then announced that a vote by ballot would be taken direct upon the resolutions.

Mr. Gardner rose and said that if the union should be consummated, he would be responsible for $1,000 towards the completion of St. John's.

Mr. J. C. Magill referred to the superior location of St. John's Church, and was greatly in favor of joining it.

Mr. Chandler thought this movement was more in the interest of St. John's Church than in that of Epiphany.

After some further discussion, a vote by ballot was taken upon the resolutions, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 73; for the resolutions, 33; against, 40.

The announcement of the result of the ballot was received with great applause, and it was some minutes before order was restored.

Junior Warden Gardner then arose and said that now, the great question being settled, it would be necessary for the church to call another pastor. He also requested the members to pay up their pew rent, there being now about $600 in arrears. He also appealed to parents to send their children to Sunday-school. At the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for the laying of water-service in various streets in the West Division. No contract has yet been awarded.

There was a rumor around yesterday that the Mayor would remove Miles Kehoe from the City-Weighership. It is highly improbable, however, for Kehoe controls more votes in his section of the city than Mayor Colvin can afford to offend.

Mayor Colvin was in unusually ill humor yesterday afternoon. He has been suffering severely from a bad cold, causing a disagreeable hoarseness. Everyone who visits him advises a different remedy, and he has tried about all of them. A tinsmith has made a funnel to dose him with cold water, and his Honor has practiced with it until he feels water-logged. He is unhappy.

When Ald. White asked for a committee to investigate the House of Correction and Supt. Felton's management, he asserted, among other things, that Felton had received pay for boarders and had not turned the same over to the city. The little Alderman looked up the vouchers in the cases in the Comptroller's office yesterday, and found that the men's board had been properly deducted, whereupon he took off his hat to Felton. He will be likely to remove it again when he looks up the other charges.

The public may expect no more news from Commissioner Sheridan, especially that which has come in the shape of interviews and disclosures. For the present he is disgusted with the egotistical manner in which his sayings have been heralded in large type by the various newspapers, and hereafter what he says will be no more than he can possibly help saying. So long as Sheridan assailed the detective system, he was not a particle too radical for any city official, for they all believe that the system is exceedingly corrupt. But when he assailed the Mayor and Aldermen, there the shoe pinched, and now that he has hushed, these officials will rest the more easily.

The Mayor's office was the centre of attraction yesterday. It was filled all day with city and county officials, some inquiring if Dunlap was to be the City Marshal, and others pressing Capt. Hickey's claims for the position. The Captain was very strong, and had it not been that the Mayor was already determined so fully upon Dunlap that nothing could change him, Capt. Hickey would have stood a fair chance of being City Marshal. He would have polled the entire Irish vote in the Council,—at least his backers so assert,—and would have been appointed by a large majority. His backers will strongly oppose Dunlap,—not from anything they have against him, but because they support Hickey.

DR. LEMUEL MOSS.

JUSTICE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 19.—Will it be agreeable to you to give place in your paper to-morrow morning to the annual report of Dr. Moss, as President of the University of Chicago, handed you along with this? Allow me to call attention to that passage in the report which speaks of a department in applied science. The report, of course, was written in no anticipation whatever of such a question as is raised touching him in your paper this morning. It expresses, therefore, so far, his views as to the place science should hold in a course of university study. Your correspondent is mistaken in saying that any change has been made during the year in the amount of scientific study in the course at our own university. No such change has been made, and none is contemplated. Dr. Moss is in no sense a "medieval" man. He is a classical scholar, and believes that colleges should so construct their courses of study as to make such scholars; but he recognizes the call of the age, for practical education, and, a native of the West, he is a Western man in his educational ideas as well as in other things. I write simply in the interests of justice and truth.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

A CARD FROM DR. MOSS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 19.—I am a little surprised to find myself characterized in your paper this morning as an "inflexible adherent of the medieval system" of education, and as opposed to "scientific instruction,"—that is, to instruction in the practical and physical sciences. Without attempting now any discussion of the questions raised by your correspondent's statements or your own comments, I should like to repeat what I have said more than once upon the particular point urged alike by yourself and your correspondent,—the need of a college of science in connection with the University of Chicago.

In my inaugural address last October, as reported by a TRIBUNE reporter, I said, speaking of this subject:

> I must express my own profound regard for the arts and sciences upon which we are so intimately dependent, and of which we can make such large and permanent use. I would have, in any system of universal education, a polytechnic or scientific institute, which shall be equal to any that can be made. I know of no place, so far as my acquaintance with places goes, where there seems to be so urgent a demand for such an institution as here in this wondrous and great centre of Chicago. It seems to me that it is possible, with the growth of things, with the development and enlargement of our university,—indeed it seems to me inevitable that there shall come to us very soon a way for the establishment of such a scientific school, where men can be trained with direct reference to their work in manufacturing, in mining, in engineering, in agriculture, and in the various forms in which the sciences and the arts are applied to the domestic and the social wants of life.

So far from my address of last October. You will permit me to add a brief report addressed to the Board of Trustees on the 1st inst. It may, in several respects, possess some interest for many of your readers:

> UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, July 1, 1875.—*Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago:* The year 1874-'75, which has just closed, has been one of prosperity and progress in the internal affairs of the University. The catalogue, now before you, shows an attendance of a few more than 200 students in the Department of Arts and Science,—this number being almost equally divided between the collegiate and the preparatory classes. Ten men were yesterday graduated; and the prospects are that all the classes next year will be as large, or larger, than those of the past year. The prescribed courses of study have been pursued, and the Professors have done good and faithful work,—the students, with few exceptions, showing gratifying diligence and improvement.
>
> The College of Law has had a large attendance, and with its present able instructors its rapid growth and rapidly-increasing influence is assured. The University ought not to be tardy in meeting its agreements and obligations with reference to this department, as the College of Law cannot fail to become, within a few years, wholly self-sustaining.
>
> The connection of Rush Medical College with this University, as its Medical Department, is an encouraging event, and promises to lead to happy results. It will extend our influence and increase our numbers,—involving us in no new pecuniary obligations, but calling for offices of mutual good-will and fraternal co-operation.
>
> The Board has authorized the announcement that the Preparatory Course will be extended by the addition of a fourth year to its studies, and that the College Course will be somewhat elevated and broadened. The details of these changes are yet to be matured and arranged. Our curricula will thus be made to conform to those of the best colleges in the country, and our aim should be to make our teaching force, apparatus, library, and other facilities adequate for the contemplated work.
>
> In addition to our need of better salaries for our teachers, and of more teachers for our growing work, we need a polytechnic or scientific school of high grade,—that our schools of liberal arts, of law, and of medicine may be supplemented by an institution for thorough instruction in applied and practical science. This should be secured at the earliest day.
>
> The opening of our classes to young women seems an experiment well worth trying, and ought soon to lead to the establishment of a ladies' college, in fact if not in form, of the highest character. Any particular suggestions I may wish to make will perhaps be better presented in the shape of requests for particular action than as parts of this brief report and statement.
>
> Respectfully yours, LEMUEL MOSS, President.

The addition of a fourth year to the Preparatory Course was intended to provide for the introduction of the elements of the physical sciences and of the French and German languages. The broadening and elevation of the College Course was designed to include specially the critical study of the English language and the further study of history. The whole aim has been to increase rather than diminish the so-called practical and scientific studies. Respectfully,

LEMUEL MOSS.

PHILADELPHIA ON DR. MOSS.

Just before going to press yesterday, the *Standard* received the following telegram from Philadelphia:

> PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1875.—The Philadelphia Baptist ministers unanimously resolve that we hereby express our high estimate of the ability and fidelity exhibited by our honored brother, Dr. Moss, in the various positions of trust which he has held, and our hearty disapproval of the action by which he has been summarily and, as it seems to us, unjustly deposed from the Presidency of the University of Chicago.
>
> W. RANDOLPH, President.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Bridgeport stink cases and the indicted judges of election are set for trial in the Criminal Court this morning.

Judge Wallace yesterday, upon the application of the County Treasurer, fixed Thursday as the day for filing objections to city taxes.

Commissioner McCaffrey was at his post again yesterday. He was talking base-ball, and expressed his purpose to enter into training at once for the coming match between the city and county nines.

County-Treasurer Miller thinks the sale of county bonds at 103⅜ a few days ago is a proud commentary on the honest and economical government of the county. The figures are so pleasing, in fact, that the sale of $1,500,000 is being discussed, bids now being in to cover that amount.

The joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities held a meeting yesterday forenoon. The bondsmen of Goldie, the contractor for the carpenter work on the addition to the Insane Asylum, came forward and offered to complete the work, and relieve the county of all further trouble. The offer was accepted, with the hope that there would be no further delays.

The *West Chicago* said some ugly things Saturday, and displayed a great deal of ill-humor over having been beaten in getting the county printing. Among other things it said was that Commissioner Holden was a "Dolly-Varden liar." The Commissioner takes exception to being so maligned, and was yesterday inquiring after the property of his maligner, with a view to commencing a suit for damages. If Daniels, the editor, had been around when the item was read the Commissioner's new boots would doubtless have been put to use.

"Shall the county have a complete set of abstract books, and pay therefor all the way from $20,000 to $65,000?" is still discussed, and it was expected would come before the County Board yesterday. The bid of Shipman & Co. to furnish the books, to which reference has already been made, and in which it was intimated that Commissioner Holden had an interest, is being urged without stint. A few evenings since a Commissioner was waited upon at his residence by two mysterious parties in the interest of that bid, who could only be gotten rid of by ordering them out of the house. They refused to give their names, but exercised their persuasive powers liberally, and were prepared to offer a stronger influence if they had dared to, but were directly insulting in their importunities. It is understood that other Commissioners have been waited upon in the same manner, and a suspicion exists that the parties were very differently entertained.

Manufacturing "Antique Furniture."

Pall Mall Gazette.

The increasing demand for "antique furniture" has, says Consul Smallwood in his recent commercial report on Venice for the last year, started a new feature of Venetian industry, pear-wood and bone being successfully substituted for ebony and ivory. A dealer in antiquities, and now the manufacturer of these imitations, has formed a school of workmen, whom he furnishes with designs and models. The pupils have succeeded in producing such admirable counterfeits that their master has thrown off the mask, priding himself in the avowed imitations of that which would have passed for the cinquecento with all but the most experienced connoisseurs. The English are encouraging this trade on a large scale, and some of the oldest firms for antiquities have adopted the "imitation" business. There has also been a revival of the manufacture of ancient brocade tapestry at Venice. This fabric existed before that of Lyons, and was then patronized by the Doges for gifts to Eastern potentates, at which time no fewer than 14,000 hands were employed. Some of the stuffs were of extraordinary texture and beauty; but the secret of the rarest is lost and died with the inventors. An endeavor is now being made to recover some of its splendor. The Princess Dolgorouky has been supplied with a brocaded tapestry worthy of its past fame, and members of the Royal house are being furnished with some of its richest patterns.

A Peruvian Liberal.

Dr. Francisco de Paulu Gonzalez Vigil, one of the most talented men of South America, died recently at Lima. He was educated for a priest, but as a patriotic and public man he questioned the supremacy of the Pope over the sovereign rights of the Republic, and was consequently excommunicated from priestly functions. He had served his country in Congress, and particularly by the many excellent works he produced. He was in Congress in 1826, and again in 1832. At his death he was Librarian to the National Bibliolica. The news of his death diffused sorrow and regret among all classes save the priests. The Archbishop refused to allow his remains to be carried into a church or to be buried in a consecrated cemetery. Still his funeral was the grandest ever witnessed in Lima. The people took the matter into their own hands.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

This road, with all its property and franchises, is to be sold at auction under decree of Court, Aug. 2, in New York City, for the benefit of the first-mortgage bondholders.

The general body of bondholders have united in a plan for protecting their interests, by causing the road and property to be bid in for them by a Bondholders' Committee, selected for the purpose. This Committee consists of Johnston Livingston, of New York, Frederick Billings, of Vermont, George Stark, of Massachusetts, J. K. Moorhead and J. N. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, and John M. Denison, of Maryland. The plan of purchase and reorganization represented by this Committee has been unanimously approved by a general meeting of the bondholders. All bondholders who wish to share in the benefits of the plan or desire information should immediately address the Purchasing Committee, N. P. R. R., at 23 Fifth avenue, New York.

Our Customers Can Rely

upon getting the best refrigerator or ice-box known in buying a "Fisher." We have sold hundreds, and not a word of complaint is heard. Dalton, Nos. 192 and 194 State street.

Donaldson Heard From.

He was seen to land at Cook & McLain's popular dye house, No. 80 Dearborn street, with a huge bundle of old clothes for cleaning and repairing. Nobody's fool is he.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth—John Goshnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste,

the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

Pianos and Organs.

A large assortment of new pianos and organs to rent. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

LONG-RANGE SHOOTING.

The American Riflemen Carry Off More Prizes at Wimbledon.

They Decline to Compete for the Elcho Shield Under the Proposed Conditions.

Englishmen Astonished at the Remarkable Excellence Attained by Their Visitors.

Incidents of the Closing Matches in Ireland—The Dublin Fetes.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 19.—Mitchell, an Englishman, also tied Fulton, the American, in the shooting for the St. Leger stakes at Wimbledon on Saturday.

LATER—The ties of Saturday at Wimbledon for the St. Leger sweepstakes were shot off to-day, and Fulton, of the Americans, won; Mitchell second, and John Rigby third.

The shooting for the Albert prizes is taking place to-day at Wimbledon. The ranges are 200, 600, and 900 yards. The shooting at the first two ranges is finished, and the scores show that Gildersleeve is two ahead, having made 68 out of a possible 70 at the first range. Gildersleeve, Fulton, and Coleman, of the Americans, each made 34 points out of a possible 35, while Hamilton, Petty, Wyatt, Greenhill, and Rigby (the latter two of the Irish eight) made 35 points. At the second range, only Greenhill and Rigby maintained close competition with the Americans, scoring 32 points each.

LATER.—The contest for the Albert prizes was finished this afternoon. Sir Henry Halford won the first prize, scoring 98 out of a possible 105, and Col. Gildersleeve took the second prize with a score of 92.

LORDS VS. COMMONS.

In the match between the House of Lords and House of Commons the range was 500 yards. The Commons won, making 313 points, against 220 made by the Lords, out of a possible total of 375.

The following are the individual scores, the highest possible being 75:

Commons—Randle Plunkett, 67; Daniel Peploe, 64; Arthur Vivian, 64; Marquis of Lorne, 61; Robert Lindsay, 73. Total, 313.

Lords—Earl Ferrers, 62; Duke of Marlborough, 45; Lord Waldegrave, 42; Earl of Dunraven, 36; Lord Wharncliffe, 35. Total, 220.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION CUP.

In the match for the Rifle Association cup, in which each man has ten shots at 600 yards range, Coleman (American) scored 49 out of a possible 50, leading a large number of competitors. Gildersleeve (American) made 48. The excellence of the Americans' marksmanship causes astonishment.

WILL NOT COMPETE.

The American riflemen say that they do not concur in the petition to the Council by the Captains of the English, Irish, and Scotch teams for permission for them to shoot at the same time with the Elcho Shield competition, and that they will not compete in that match.

LONDON, July 19.—The question of the admission of the Americans to competition for the Elcho shield has been finally decided in the negative. Col. Gildersleeve explains that the team left New York with instructions to shoot a team match only with the Irish. Moreover, the team is just now crippled by the illness of one of its members, who is an excellent shot. Col. Gildersleeve, however, is anxious to make a match with a team representing the United Kingdom to be shot in the United States next year.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND—CLOSE OF THE DUBLIN FETES.

New York Herald.

DUBLIN, July 4.—The important event of Wednesday was the winning, among the All Comers' prizes, of the Spencer cup by Capt. Coleman, of the American rifle team. This is a cup given annually in honor of Earl Spencer, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Coleman distinguished himself by making the highest score ever made for it—47 out of a possible 50 points. Col. Gildersleeve also won a silver cup in the shooting on Wednesday. The annual competition for the noted Abercorn cup occurred on Thursday and Friday, and in this the Americans participated very extensively. This cup is the ninth annual cup presented by the Duke of Abercorn, and on this occasion three additional prizes were offered to the three Americans making the highest scores in the competition for the cup. These prizes were carried off by Fulton, who won the first, a 25 guinea silver cup; Gildersleeve second, a Lord Bury telescope; and Bodine third, a field glass. John Rigby, the eminent gun-maker, who is undoubtedly the best rifle-shot in all Ireland, won the Abercorn cup, but, as he had had it once before, it went to Mr. Johnson, a member of the Irish team beaten on Tuesday. Rigby on a windy day made 200 points out of a possible 220, which is very remarkable; Pollock in a clear day making 205, and Gildersleeve 197, out of the same possible number. It was curious to note that Gildersleeve, Fulton, and Bodine's scores were generally close together, although the three shot separately, all in different targets and without material advice or counsel. At the end of two days, during which there were fifty competitors, Fulton's score was 371, Gildersleeve's 369, and Bodine's 364. Dakin, who has been jubilant since it was decided that he made the highest score in the grand international match, did not shoot for the Abercorn cup. On the first day of the competition for that cup the Americans, substituting Bruce for Dakin, beat by ten points the same Irish six opposed to them in the international match on Tuesday, and this was on the new Wimbledon target.

The great struggle on Saturday for the possession of the All Ireland Challenge Shield narrowly escaped termination in victory for the Americans. It was competed for by four men from the Dublin Shooting Club, four from the Ulster Club, of Belfast, and four from the American team. The Belfast riflemen were left out of sight by the Americans, and had it not been for one or two unfortunate shots just at the finish of the 1,100-yards range, the shield might, indeed, have been exhibited on Broadway. This challenge shield was contested for by Gildersleeve, Fulton, Bodine, and Dakin, on the American side; by Rigby, Johnson, Pollock, and Hamilton, of the Dublin Shooting Club; and by Fulton, Walkington, Wilson, and Lee, of Belfast. The Americans really entered in the match from a sense of duty, and took comparatively slight interest in it. The team was in bad form, and its shooting at 1,000 yards was much below its average. When the contest at that distance was closed, and it was found that the Dublin Club was thirty-five and the Belfast people thirteen points ahead of the Americans, our men went at work in earnest. At 1,100 yards their shooting was magnificent, and they gained twenty-five points on the Dublin team, but did not quite succeed in winning a victory. Bodine, who in this match shot badly at 1,000, made one of the finest scores ever achieved at 1,100 yards. Fulton came first in the aggregate score with 145, Gildersleeve next, with 141; Bodine made 140 and Dakin 133.

Another interesting incident of the Saturday's shooting was the match for the possession of the gold medal offered by Mr. George Wilkes, to be shot for annually at the close of the competition for the "All Ireland Challenge Shield," by the competitors making the highest score in each team of four persons at 1,100 yards, the medal to be held one year by the winner. It was won by James Wilson, of Belfast. There was no small excitement over the match at 500 yards between a large number of competitors, having three shots each, for the £100 cup offered by the sporting and dramatic men of London. Gildersleeve and Coleman were last, as they made the highest scores. They unfortunately "tied" with all bull's eyes. They then shot off the ties and both made bull's eyes again. Coleman next made a bull's eye, and Gildersleeve a centre, giving the cup to the former. But a rule of the Rifle Association prevents Colman from accepting both the Spencer cup and that which he has last won, so that he will perhaps choose the Spencer cup and leave the 100 guiena prize to Gildersleeve. Nearly all the Americans have won money prizes, some of which are quite large.

A correspondent pictures the furor the team have created here: "A perfumer has named a perfume after them; a tailor wants to copy their shooting-jackets; a butcher in the market of Dublin is offering the 'American Team Sausage;' and a druggist on Sackville street is out with the 'American Team Pill.' Yesterday morning I took a stroll with Col. Bodine. It came on to rain (it rains a dozen times a day here without the slightest provocation), and the Colonel wanted to buy an umbrella. We entered a shop where he found and bought what he wanted. Half an hour afterward one of the party came to the hotel and said that the umbrella-vender had hung out a placard, 'Patronized by the American team,' and there was a crowd of people about the door. The American riflemen are 'big Injuns.'"

RAILROAD NEWS.

REWARDING MERIT.

Mr. J. D. Layng, General Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, has issued a general order announcing that hereafter premiums will be paid to engineers and firemen on all lines operated by the Pennsylvania Company according to the specifications and regulations hereinafter set forth:

On all divisions, except the Cleveland & Pittsburg, monthly premiums to engineers and firemen, showing best results for preceding month will be as follows:

On through passenger engines, premium to engineer $20 and firemen $10 per month. On local passenger engines, premium to engineers $20 and firemen $10 per month. On standard freight engines, first premium to engineers $20 and firemen $10 per month; second premium to engineers $15 and firemen $7.50 per month.

Annual premiums to engineers and firemen showing best average results for preceding year will be as follows:

On through passenger engines, premium to engineer $100, and to fireman $50, per annum.

On local passenger engines, premium to engineer $100 and to fireman $50, per annum.

On standard freight engines, first premium to engineer $100, and to fireman $50, per annum; second premium to engineer $75, and to fireman $37.50, per annum.

On all other freight engines, rated as one class, premium to engineer $100, and to fireman $50, per annum.

No engineer or fireman violating rules and neglecting duty will be entitled to premium for the month in which such misconduct occurs. In such cases, the premium will be paid to the man showing the next best results.

Any engineer or fireman detected in fraud in anything pertaining to the stores, fuel, or anything else, in any shape or form affecting the premium, will be discharged from the service, and debarred from future employment on the lines operated by the Pennsylvania Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Traffic Department of the Illinois Central Railroad report earnings for June as follows:

	1875.	1874.	Inc. or Dec.		P. c.
In Illinois, 707 miles	$451,806.11	$567,621.64	Dec.	$116,115.53	20.4
In Iowa, 402 miles	148,122.10	124,494.89	Inc.	23,627.21	19.0
Total, 1,109 miles	$599,928.21	$692,416.53	Dec.	$92,488.32	13.4

The Illinois earnings were $639 and the Iowa earnings $368 per mile worked, the average for the whole road being $541 per mile.

The Land Department reports for June sales of 680.04 acres of land for $4,773.58, and cash collections of $29,614.13 on land contracts.

THE MACKINAW DIVISION.

That part of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad north of Winona, Mich., opposite Bay City, has been made a separate division, and will be known as the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad. The headquarters of both the new division and the Bay City Division (Detroit & Bay City Road) have been established at Bay City, Mich.

THE CHICAGO & PADUCAH.

Mr. Ralph Plumb, President of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, writes, under date of July 10, as follows: "The writer has just returned from London after having sold sufficient bonds of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company to meet all of the liabilities of the Company and put it in such a condition, with respect to finances for the future, as to insure the success of the road. The length of completed line (reaching from Streator to Altamont) is 156 miles, and at the latter place it connects with the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern (now a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi), thus securing a favorable connection with the Baltimore & Ohio system at the South. The connection with Chicago is over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The local traffic of the Chicago & Paducah promises to be more than the interest requirement of its bonded debt demands."

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad has made another reduction in passenger rates from Chicago to points in Michigan.

Tickets are now sold as follows:

Grand Rapids, $4; Grand Haven, $4; Muskegon, $4; Clam Lake, $6.95; Traverse City, $9.75; Petosky, $11; Mackinaw, $12.

Round trip tickets will be sold at the following rates:

Grand Rapids and return, $7.50; Muskegon and return, $7.50; Clam Lake and return, $11.40; Traverse City and return, $13.30; Petosky, $15.10; Mackinaw, $19.60.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

His Journey to Rome—Description of the Ceremonies Which Will Probably Take Place on His Arrival.

New York Tribune.

Cardinal McCloskey will sail for Europe on Saturday, Aug. 7, by the steamer Pereire of the French Transatlantic Line. On arriving at Havre, the Cardinal will proceed immediately to Rome, to assist at the Consistory which will take place in September, and to receive his title as Cardinal-priest of the Holy Roman Church.

When a new Cardinal is created, he is appointed titularly to one of the churches in Rome. The Pope alone has power to confer this title, which is one of the insignia of the Cardinalate. The ceremony which accompanies the conferring of the title is very solemn, and, when carried out in full, a very complicated one. A secret Consistory of the College of Cardinals, at which the Pope assists, is first of all held in the *Aula Apostolica* in the Vatican, All the Cardinals who are in Rome on that day will assemble in the Vatican at an early hour of the morning. They will be dressed in their robes of office, and each one will be attended by his chaplains. The Pope will enter the Hall first, and the Cardinals,—among them Cardinal McCloskey,—in the order of their dignity, will follow. The Pope will take his seat on the throne, and the Cardinals remain standing. The Holy Father will then bid the newly-promoted Cardinal to approach; whereupon the Master of Ceremonies will conduct Cardinal McCloskey to the Pope, who will address him on the nature and dignity of the Cardinalate. Then, approaching the throne, the Cardinal will genuflect, kiss the Pope's toe, afterward his hands, and finally will be embraced by the Holy Father. The Master of Ceremonies will next lead the Cardinal back to the body of his brethren in rank, each of whom will receive him with the kiss of peace.

If the regular order of the Consistory is carried out, Cardinal McCloskey, after having received the kiss of peace, will receive, on his knees, from the Pope, the *Galerum rubrum*, or red hat, which the Holy Father will place on the head of the Cardinal with his own hands. In conferring the hat, the Pope addresses the Cardinal in Latin, of which the following is a translation: "To the praise of Almighty God and the honor of the Holy See, receive the red hat, the insignia of the exalted dignity of the Cardinalate, as a sign that even to death and the effusion of blood, for the exaltation of the holy faith, for the peace and tranquillity of Christian peoples, for the increase and stability of the Holy Roman Church, you ought to hold yourself steadfast. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

The ceremony of "closing the mouth" of the new Cardinal will take place at another Consistory. The Pope then prohibits the Cardinal from presuming to speak in the Consistories until he, by opening his mouth, shall have given him permission to speak. In a third Consistory the Pope bids the newly-elected Cardinal to retire until he shall inquire from the elder Cardinals whether it appears fitting to them that he open the mouth of the new Cardinal. All the Cardinals consenting, their newly-elected brother is recalled, and the Pope bids him approach for the opening of the mouth. This consists in the Holy Father's simply giving the Cardinal permission to speak in the Consistories and elsewhere. The ring is then conferred upon the Cardinal, and placed on his hand by the Pope, who announces to him the church in Rome to which he is titularly assigned. It is probable that much of the ceremony will be dispensed with in the present instance, and that the title will simply be announced at the first Consistory, with which everything will end. After this Cardinal McCloskey will take his rank among the College of Cardinals.

The ceremony of installation in the church to which Cardinal McCloskey will be assigned by the Pope, follows soon after the Consistory. This ceremony will be marked with great solemnity, and it is thought will attract much attention in Rome, as being the first of its kind ever witnessed in connection with an American Cardinal. The American residents and those visitors in Rome, as well as many of other nationalities, will attend. Suitable measures will be taken to signalize so important an event in the history of Catholicity in America. Solemn Mass will be celebrated by the Cardinal in his titular church, and he will probably deliver an address on the occasion.

O'CONNELL'S NATAL CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 19.—The Irish citizens of Dubuque are making extensive preparations to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of the Irish patriot and statesman, Daniel O'Connell. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessey has been engaged to deliver the oration, and an imposing list of priests, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries has been appointed. Preparations are on foot to entertain everybody, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the centennial a success.

THE IRISH CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The Catholic Centennial Societies of the District of Columbia meet on Friday to make arrangements for celebrating the centennial of Daniel O'Connell.

DEATHS.

TILLY—July 19, Maude M., daughter of B. F. and Mary A. Tilly.

Funeral from the residence, 1073 West Adams-st., at 1 p. m. to-day.

MOULTON—At Newtonville, Mass., July 7, 1875, Mrs. Sarah P., widow of the late Hon. Newell H. Moulton, and mother of Newell H. Moulton, Jr., of this city.

GALVIN—July 19, Mary Galvin.

Funeral Wednesday, July 21, from her late residence, 251 Ewing-st., by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

ROBERTS—At Ishpeming, Mich., July 18, Joshua W. Roberts.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day from late residence, 99 North Wood-st.

TALLMAN—At 11 o'clock a. m., Margaret, wife of Lewis C. Tallman, aged 24 years, of convulsions, at 981 Wilcox-av.

BIDWELL—Sunday evening, July 18, at 461 Michigan-av., of cistitis, Watson Bidwell, aged 62 years.

Carriages to leave the house for Rosehill at 1 o'clock sharp.

☞ Hartford (Conn.) and Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SANDERS—Monday morning, July 19, at 7 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, Julia, beloved wife of Edward J. Sanders.

Funeral on Tuesday, July 20, from her late residence, corner of Robey-st. and Milwaukee-av., to the Church of the Annunciation (Father Edwards), from thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

LAMONT—In this city, July 19, of heart disease, Charles L., son of Abbey and George M. Lamont, aged 22 years, 5 months, and 22 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, 1058 West Congress-st., to-day, the 20th, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and from the church corner of Western-av. and Monroe-st. at 2 o'clock p. m., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery for interment.

VAN ZANDT—Monday, July 19, at 8:10 a. m., Fred A. Van Zandt, formerly of New York City, aged 21 years, 7 months, and 2 days, son of the late Dr. William J. Van Zandt.

☞ New York Herald please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child and comfort to the mother.

GILES' LINIMENT.

USE GILES'

Liniment Iodide of Ammonia,

A New and Great Discovery in Medical Science for the Cure and Relief of Pain in Man or Animal, Surpassing Anything Heretofore Known, Restoring Thousands to Health and Happiness.

A SURE CURE

For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Face Ache, Mumps, Paralysis of Limbs, Stiff or Enlarged Joints, Bunions, Corns, Pains in Back, Neck, or Shoulders, Quinsy, Catarrh,

—AND ALL—

Bruises and Wounds of Every Nature, in Man or Animal.

GILES' LINIMENT has received the unqualified approval of the medical fraternity, and is largely used in their private practice by the most successful physicians.

A PHYSICIAN CURED:

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 265 Fourth-av., New York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise, without benefit. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia gave instant relief and effected a complete cure.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS STATE:

Was discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers, and feet; suffered fearfully for three years; tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure. ELLEN SMITH, No. 72 Plane-st., Fall River, Mass.

My sufferings with inflammatory rheumatism were intense. I was helpless till I used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. The result was wonderful. E. W. VOORHIS, 213 West Thirty-fifth-st., N. Y.

Inflammatory Rheumatism all over my body; wrists swollen; pain intolerable. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cured me. FREDERICK GREEN, 164 West Twenty-third-st., New York.

GILES' LINIMENT for ailments of the animal kingdom has surpassed all other preparations in its wonderfully curative effects.

THE OWNER OF "HARRY BASSETT" STATES:

In my stable the only liniment I now use is Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It performs wonders. I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best I ever saw. R. McDANIELS, Princeton, N. J.

For our stock we know of no liniment that equals Giles' Iodide of Ammonia. It is what horsemen have long wanted—something reliable. It never disappoints. PORTER & DOUGLASS, North Howard-st., Baltimore.

George Grant, Esq., Victoria, Ellis County, Kansas, the largest stock farmer in the world, 170 square miles, uses for man and beast Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

GILES' LINIMENT. A bottle possesses more curative properties than a barrel of the so-called extracts and liniments that are foisted on a credulous community. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Quarts, $2.50.

Depot 451 Sixth-av., New York, and sold by all Druggists.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph-st., Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

At retail by O. W. TURNER, 57 West Randolph-st.; J. H. HOOPER, 171 North Clark-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

DRY GOODS.

Tuesday Morning, July 20, at 9:30 o'clock, regular established Auction Sale of DRY GOODS, &c.

Full line Hamburg Embroideries!
Handsome Assortment Piano Covers!
Llama Lace and Ottoman Shawls!

Dress Goods, Hosiery, Novelties, Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Underwear.

Men's and Boys' Summer Hats, Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Full line Suit and Pantaloon Patterns, etc., in Fancy Cassimeres, Worsteds, Cheviots, etc.

Extensive line of Linen Goods, including every variety of Table Damasks and Cloths, Linen Crash and Towelings, Napkins, Doylies, Hdkfs., Fronting Goods, etc., etc.

Carpet Sale, 11 o'clock a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS,

On WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 9:30 a. m. prompt.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL!

We shall offer on TUESDAY, July 27, in addition to an unusually fine sale, an elegant assortment of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

Edgings and Insertings. The finest lines of these goods ever put up AT AUCTION in Chicago. On same day a bankrupt stock of Men's and Boys' Custom-made Clothing.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

At Our Warerooms, 636 W. Lake-st.,

We shall sell on TUESDAY, July 20, at 2 p. m., a large stock of

CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, etc., etc., the contents of two fine residences. Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

Also, on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7:30 o'clock, fine lot of goods will be sold without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
27 East Washington-st.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, July 20, at 9:30 o'clock.

First-class stock of New Goods will be closed out.

By H. CHADWICK & CO.,
196 and 197 East Randolph-st.,

Will sell at Auction this morning at 10 a. m., Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture of all kinds, new and used, Book Cases, Office Desks, Refrigerators, Carpets, M. T. and Plain Centre Tables, Extension and Fall Leaf Tables, Stoves, Chairs, &c.

H. CHADWICK & CO.

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

Representative

AMERICAN

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

ARTISTIC AND FINE GOODS,

For Personal and Household Use.

Hardwood Lumber and Veneers,
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
186 to 200 Lewis-st., foot of Sixth-st., East River, New York.

Art Workers in Silver,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Silk Manufacturers,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
Hartford and New York.

Pure White Lead, Atlantic,
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
Corner Pearl and Beekman-sts., New York.

Artistic Jewelers,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Watches,
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
Waltham, Mass., and New York.

Masonic and Military Goods,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden Lane, New York.

Silver-Plated Ware,
MERIDEN BRITTANIA COMPANY,
550 Broadway, New York.

Workers in Hardwood Lumber and Veneers,
GEORGE W. REED & CO.,
186 to 200 Lewis-st., foot of Sixth-st., East River, New York.

Trunks and Traveling Bags,
CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
1 Maiden Lane and 556 Broadway, New York.

The use of a "trade-mark" should be a necessity to every manufacturer who has faith in his own wares. The first step towards making the manufacturer independent of the commission merchant should be to make the name of the goods and the trade-mark by which they are distinguished widely known to the consumer.

Diamond Merchants,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Art Furniture and Decorations,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 Broadway, New York.

Town Carriages and Road Wagons,
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.,
Fifth-av. and Fourteenth-st., New York.

Clothing,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Broadway and Bond-st., New York.

Fine Watches,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Carpets,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 to 655 Broadway, New York.

Art Bronzes,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Stationery,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Guns, Rifles, and Sporting Outfits,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden Lane, New York.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 Broadway, New York.

Fine Furs,
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Broadway, New York.

Fine Champagne,
"Goulet," the favorite brand,
J. RIFFLARD'S SONS,
42 Vesey-st., New York.

Parties whose wares come within the description covered by the heading on this column, and who desire a small space in this list, are invited to address

JOHN MANNING,
DOMESTIC BUILDING,
Broadway and Fourteenth-st.,
NEW YORK CITY.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.,
Hold Regular Sales at their Salesrooms:

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, TABLE CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, ETC., EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

DRY GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

Dry Goods Sale

Thursday Morning, July 22,

Will comprise a general stock of Dry Goods, Heavy and Summer Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Italian Cloths, Merinos, Alpacas, Prints, Shirtings, Dress Goods, Shawls, Marseilles Quilts. A FULL LINE of Children's Dresses and Cloaks, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, and Summer Skirts. 400 Black Lace Points, 5,000 yards Hamburg Edging and Embroideries, Gents' Underwear, Hosiery, and Suspenders. Notions, Soap, Table Cutlery, Etc. Also a full line of Boots and Shoes, all fresh and desirable goods, direct from Eastern Consignors for peremptory sale, at their salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

At 248 South Clark-st.

The balance of the stock of the late firm of

GOTTWALS & M'DONOUGH

Will be closed out on

Tuesday Morning, July 20, at 10 o'clock.

The said stock consists of

Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, German Books, Bibles, Albums, &c., &c., also, Shades, Gas Fixtures, &c.

LAST CHANCE FOR

BARGAINS.

E. B. CLARK, Assignee.

E. R. LYON, Salesman.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

SPECIAL CLEARING SALE

At our Auction Rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., Tuesday Morning, July 20, at 9:30 o'clock. A large stock of new and second-hand Furniture, which we have instructions to close out. Also, a full line Carpets, Mattresses, Ice Boxes, etc., etc., Teas, Cigars, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.